```
=> fil hcapl
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:33:15 ON 06 FEB 2006
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Feb 2006  VOL 144 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Feb 2006  (20060205/ED)

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 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.
'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> d que l15; d que l16; d que l17
```

Inventor search

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L2          208 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L3         9800 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L15           6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L2 AND L3


L2          208 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L3         9800 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L4        75377 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  COSMETICS+NT,OLD/CT
L7        17258 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ALGAE/CT
L8         3658 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  CHLORELLA/CT
L9          356 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT
L10         796 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SPIRULINA/CT
L13         104 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  WAKAME/OBI
L16           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L2 OR L3) AND L4 AND ((L7 OR L8 OR
                 L9 OR L10) OR L13)


L2          208 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L3         9800 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L5        55185 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HYDROLYSIS/CT
L7        17258 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ALGAE/CT
L8         3658 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  CHLORELLA/CT
L9          356 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT
L10         796 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SPIRULINA/CT
L13         104 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  WAKAME/OBI
L14        4925 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PROTEIN HYDROLYZATES/CT
L17           2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L2 OR L3) AND (L5 OR L14) AND ((L7
                 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR L13)
```

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=> s l15-l17

L135         7 (L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=> fil biosis; d que l39; d que l40

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:33:18 ON 06 FEB 2006
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 1 February 2006 (20060201/ED)



L28          100 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L29         3793 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L39            1 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L28 AND L29



L28          100 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L29         3793 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L30        15842 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  COSMETIC#
L31          893 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SHAMPOO?
L32          140 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MOUSSE?
L33          352 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SKIN(2A)(CREAM# OR LOTION#)
L34           31 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  HAIR PREPARATION?
L35       151625 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ALGAE
L36        11648 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L37          423 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
                 ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L40            0 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  (L28 OR L29) AND (L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR
                 L33 OR L34) AND (L35 OR L36 OR L37)


=> fil kosmet; d que l55

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 13:33:18 ON 06 FEB 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 JAN 2006       <20060102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1968 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
    IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD  <<<


L51            1 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L52            2 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L53           28 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L54            1 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
                 ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L55            0 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  (L51 AND L52) OR ((L51 OR L52) AND
                 (L53 OR L54))


=> fil wpids; d que l80; d que l82
```

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Cosmetics comprising algal proteins or derivatives thereof.

2. The cosmetics according to claim 1, wherein the algae are seaweeds of the genus Porphyra, wakame seaweeds, Chlorella or Spirulina.

3. The cosmetics according to claim 1, wherein the derivatives are algal proteins which were esterified, silylated, cationized or acylated.

4. Cosmetics comprising peptides obtained by hydrolysis of algal proteins, or derivatives thereof.

5. The cosmetics according to claim 4, wherein the algae are seaweeds of the genus Porphyra, CT wakame seaweeds, Chlorella INT or Spirulina.

6. The cosmetics according to claim 4, wherein the derivatives are algal peptides which were esterified, silylated, cationized or acylated.

7. The cosmetics according to claim 4, wherein the hydrolysis is hydrolysis with a protease and/or an acid or an alkali.

2 of 8 US2004/162231
3 of 8 US2001/131636

8 2 of 48 (claims 1,2,4,5) 102
9 of 48 6,912,192

8 27 of 48 (1,2,4,5) 102

8 29 of 48

8 31 of 48 (103)
32 of 48 (1,2,4,5)

8 33 of 48

43 of 48 2003/157202
44 of 48 6,589,514

8 45 of 48

8 46 of 48 (1,2,4,5,7) 102
47 of 48

5,916,577
JP 2000157226A
JP 11080193A

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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:33:20 ON 06 FEB 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED:          1 FEB 2006      <20060201/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200608        <200608/DW>
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>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
    PLEASE VISIT:
 http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <<<


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    GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
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    DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
    FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
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    PLEASE CHECK:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/dwpiref/reftools/classification

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html  and
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf <<<


L73          56 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L74        2032 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L80           3 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L73 AND L74



L73          56 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L74        2032 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L76        2230 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L77         437 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
                ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L82           4 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L73 OR L74) AND (L76 OR L77)


=> s l80 or l82

L136          4 L80 OR L82

=> fil medl; d que l101; fil embase; d que l120

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:33:23 ON 06 FEB 2006

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 FEB 2006 (20060204/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

 On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.
```

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 The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available.  For details
 on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>).
 See also:

    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

 OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate


L93          108 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L94         3213 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L95        31202 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  COSMETICS+NT/CT
L96        20852 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ALGAE+NT/CT
L101           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L93 AND L94) OR ((L93 OR L94) AND
                 L95 AND L96)



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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/ED)

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L110          98 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L111        2459 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L112       14881 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  COSMETIC+NT/CT
L113          14 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT OR PORPHYRA HAITANENSIS/CT
                 OR PORPHYRA LEUCOSTICTA/CT
L114           4 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PORPHYRA PURPUREA/CT OR PORPHYRA
                 UMBILICALIS/CT
L115           8 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  UNDARIA/CT
L116        1216 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHLORELLA+NT/CT
L117         243 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SPIRULINA+NT/CT
L118       16543 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ALGA+NT/CT
L120           0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L110 AND L111) OR ((L110 OR L111) AND
                 L112 AND (L113 OR L114 OR L115 OR L116 OR L117 OR L118))

=> dup rem l135,l39,l136
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COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 THE THOMSON CORPORATION
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L135
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L39
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L136
L137            8 DUP REM L135 L39 L136 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                  ANSWERS '1-7' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                  ANSWER '8' FROM FILE BIOSIS

=> d ibib ed abs hitind 1-7; d iall 8

L137 ANSWER 1 OF 8  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:203367  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          140:234850
TITLE:                    Laver protein-containing composition and foods
INVENTOR(S):              Hagino, Hiroshi; Saito, Masanobu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Shirako Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    ---------------------    --------
     US 2004047895         A1    20040311    US 2003-652069           20030902
     JP 2004099461         A2    20040402    JP 2002-259922           20020905
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       JP 2002-259922       A   20020905
ED   Entered STN:  14 Mar 2004
AB   This invention provides a composition capable of efficiently exhibiting various
     kinds of physiol. activities possessed potentially by seaweeds of the
     genus Porphyra.  The laver protein-containing composition is obtained by adding
     water, a saline solution or an aqueous dilute alkali solution to seaweeds of
the genus
     Porphyra or finely divided dry particles thereof, wet milling the
     materials to extract soluble components therefrom, and separating proteins
form the
     extract  A composition containing different kinds of laver proteins may be
obtained by
     sep. conducting extraction with water, a saline solution or an aqueous dilute
alkali
     solution, or a composition containing a mixture of laver proteins may be
obtained by
     conducting such extraction procedures successively.  The laver
protein-containing
     composition thus obtained is used as a food helpful to health because it has a
     blood pressure-dropping action, a hepatic function-improving action, a
     lipid metabolism-improving action, a peripheral blood vessel-expanding action
     and a blood viscosity-reducing action.
IC   ICM  A61K035-80
     ICS  A61K047-00; C07K014-405
INCL 424439000; 424195170; 530395000
CC   17-14 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 18

L137 ANSWER 2 OF 8  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:677586  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:195294
```

TITLE: Vasodilator pharmaceutical preparation and health food composition
INVENTOR(S): **Hagino, Hiroshi**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shirako Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1447088	A1	20040818	EP 2004-3013	20040211
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2004244359	A2	20040902	JP 2003-35063	20030213
US 2004162231	A1	20040819	US 2004-771527	20040205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-35063 A	20030213

ED Entered STN: 19 Aug 2004

AB This invention provides a novel material having a vasodilator action thereby suppressing or ameliorating various human diseases and disorders. A composition comprising, as an active ingredient, peptides obtained by hydrolyzing proteins, such as proteins derived from a seaweed selected from laver, wakame, edible brown algae, sea tangle, chlorella and spirulina, proteins derived from a plant selected from soybean and sesame, proteins derived from a fish selected from bonito, mackerel, saury and horse mackerel, proteins derived from milk proteins selected from powdered skim milk and whey, proteins derived from an animal selected from cattle and swine, and collagen-like proteins derived from bovine collagen, porcine skin collagen and fish scale-derived collagen is used as a pharmaceutical composition and a health food composition thereby exhibiting a vasodilator effect by which various phenomena caused by a reduction in blood stream, such as stiff neck, headache and poor circulation, can be suppressed or ameliorated. For example, laver peptides, prepared by hydrolyzing proteins of seaweeds of the genus Porphyra, were formulated into granules containing 75 weight% peptides or tablets containing 80 weight% peptides, and their efficacy was investigated in volunteers suffering from stiff neck. Two packages of the granules were administered daily, one package in the morning and one in the evening. After 30 days, 14 out of 20 volunteers dissolved or reduced stiff neck, while 6 persons showed no change.

IC ICM A61K038-01
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 17
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(animal; compns. and health food containing protein hydrolyzates as vasodilator)
IT Peptides, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(compns. and health food containing protein hydrolyzates as vasodilator)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fish; compns. and health food containing protein hydrolyzates as vasodilator)

IT Bonito
Chlorella
Horse mackerel
Laminaria
Laver
Mackerel
Phaeophyceae
Porphyra
Saury
Seaweed
Sesamum indicum
Spirulina
Undaria pinnatifida
(protein hydrolyzates; compns. and health food containing protein hydrolyzates as vasodilator)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(soya; compns. and health food containing protein hydrolyzates as vasodilator)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(whey; compns. and health food containing protein hydrolyzates as vasodilator)

L137 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:525062 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:68882
TITLE: Blood fluidity-improving health foods containing seaweed phospholipid and mineral components.
INVENTOR(S): **Hagino, Hiroshi; Saito, Masanobu**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shirako Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1433500	A2	20040630	EP 2003-29056	20031217
EP 1433500	A3	20040901		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2004201568	A2	20040722	JP 2002-374170	20021225
US 2004131636	A1	20040708	US 2003-738998	20031219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-374170 A	20021225

ED Entered STN: 30 Jun 2004
AB Phospholipid components or mineral components are collected from seaweeds of the genus Porphyra and/or seaweeds of the genus Undaria and then formed into a health food for improving blood fluidity. This health food has an improving action on blood fluidity, and is thus effective in prevention

and treatment of life-style related diseases in organs in the circulatory system, such as hypertension, cerebral infarction, myocardial infarction etc.

IC ICM A61P009-10
ICS A61P009-12; A61K035-80; A23L001-337; A23L001-30; A23L001-304

CC 13-5 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 18, 63

L137 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:525049 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:76337
TITLE: Cosmetics comprising algal proteins
INVENTOR(S): **Hagino, Hiroshi; Saito, Masanobu**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shirako Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1433463	A1	20040630	EP 2003-29218	20031218
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2004203811	A2	20040722	JP 2002-376271	20021226
US 2004131580	A1	20040708	US 2003-739085	20031219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-376271 A	20021226

applicants' priority doc,

ED Entered STN: 30 Jun 2004

AB The invention provides cosmetics obtained from naturally occurring algae as the starting material and exhibiting protective and cosmetic effects on the skin and hair. Algal proteins or their hydrolyzates peptides, or derivs. thereof such as esters are contained in usual skin cosmetics, hair cosmetics, bath agents etc. The algae are preferably algae of the genus Porphyra, wakame seaweed, Chlorella or Spirulina, and preferably the proteins are extracted with a solvent directly after destroying cell walls of the algae by milling, etc. The algal peptides can be obtained by treatment of the algae themselves or by enzyme decomposition, acid or alkali hydrolysis of the proteins or heating extraction under pressure. For example, dry wakame seaweed was pulverized to 35 mesh size, 20 g of the powder was muddled in 400 mL water and milled in a wet mill. The sample was centrifuged to give 100 mL wakame protein-containing solution, 800 mL ethanol was added, and left at -20° for 12 h to precipitate the proteins. The sample was then centrifuged and the precipitate was air dried to give 2 g of wakame proteins. The proteins were used to prepare a cationized wakame peptide derivative

IC ICM A61K007-06
ICS A61K007-48

CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 10

IT **Hydrolysis**
(acid; skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)

IT **Hydrolysis**
(base; skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)

IT **Hair preparations**
(conditioners; skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)

IT **Cosmetics**

(creams; skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)
IT **Hydrolysis**
(enzymic; skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)
IT **Hair preparations**
(gels, styling; skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)
IT **Cosmetics**
(lotions; skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)
IT **Hair preparations**
(mousses; skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)
IT **Algae**
Bath preparations
Chlorella
Cosmetics
Hair preparations
Porphyra
Shampoos
Spirulina
Undaria pinnatifida
(skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)
IT Peptides, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
Proteins
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(skin and hair cosmetics comprising algal proteins and peptides)
REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L137 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:944911 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:32060
TITLE: Antihypertensive effect of oligopeptides derived from Nori (Porphyra yezoensis) and Ala-Lys-Tyr-Ser-Tyr in rats
AUTHOR(S): **Saito, Masanobu; Hagino, Hiroshi**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dev. Cent., Shirako Co., Ltd., Tokyo, 134-0083, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Eiyo, Shokuryo Gakkaishi (2005), 58(4), 177-184
CODEN: NESGDC; ISSN: 0287-3516
PUBLISHER: Nippon Eiyo, Shokuryo Gakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ED Entered STN: 31 Aug 2005
AB Nori oligopeptide (NOP), which is obtained by enzymolysis of nori (Porphyra yezoensis) with pepsin, has angiotensin-I converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitory activity and shows an antihypertensive effect when administered as a single dose to spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHRs). This study was performed to identify the antihypertensive substance within NOP and to examine its mechanism of action. After separating the material derived by enzymolysis (crude NOP material) of nori into a NOP fraction, and external dialyzate solution fraction (ash fraction) and an internal dialyzate solution fraction (non-fibrous carbohydrate and dietary fiber fraction), we administered each of them to SHRs by mixing them in the diet for 28 day. Only the NOP fraction significantly lowered the systolic blood pressure, proving that the antihypertensive effect of long-term

administration was due to NOP. The effective antihypertensive single dose of the ACE inhibitory peptide Ala-Lys-Tyr-Ser-Tyr (AKYSY) present in NOP to SHRs was 0.2 mg/kg. On the other hand, the effective antihypertensive dosage of crude NOP material was 200 mg/kg, suggesting that the antihypertensive effect of NOP was due primarily to AKYSY, since 200 mg of crude NOP material contains 0.135 mg of AKYSY. It was also observed that administration of AKYSY lowered ACE activity in the aorta and lung of SHRs.

CC 1-8 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 2, 17

L137 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:271215 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:286558
TITLE: Wakame protein-containing compositions and foods
INVENTOR(S): **Hagino, Hiroshi; Saito, Masanobu**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shirako K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004097021	A2	20040402	JP 2002-259923	20020905
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-259923	20020905

ED Entered STN: 02 Apr 2004
AB Wakame protein-containing compns. are prepared by grinding thallus or dry-powdered products of wakame with H2O, aqueous salt solns., or weakly alkaline aqueous solns. for extraction of soluble components, and separating proteins from the exts. Foods mainly containing the compns. have hypotensive, liver function-improving, lipid metabolism-improving, peripheral vasodilating, or blood viscosity-lowering actions. Water-soluble protein extracted from wakame was digested with pepsin and pancreatin. The digested product inhibited angiotensin I-converting enzyme with IC50 of 1.28 mg/mL, while the digested product of dry powdered wakame showed IC50 of 4.13 mg/mL.
IC ICM A23J001-00
ICS A23L001-30; A23L001-305; A23L002-52; A61K009-20; A61K035-78; A61K035-80; A61P001-16; A61P003-06; A61P007-00; A61P009-08; A61P009-12
CC 17-10 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 18, 63

L137 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:386368 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:261312
TITLE: Antihypertensive effect of oligopeptides derived from Nori in rats
AUTHOR(S): **Saito, Masanobu**; Nagoya, Keiko; **Hagino, Hiroshi**; Kawai, Masanobu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development Center, Shirako Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Igaku to Yakugaku (2000), 43(3), 529-538
CODEN: IGYAEI; ISSN: 0389-3898
PUBLISHER: Shizen Kagakusha

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ED Entered STN: 12 Jun 2000
AB The antihypertensive effect of oligopeptides, including AKYSY (Ala-Lys-Tyr-Ser-Tyr), LRY (Leu-Arg-Tyr), MKY (Met-Lys-Tyr), and IY (Ile-Tyr) derived from Nori (marine algae) was studied in rats. The results indicated that the oligopeptides decreased blood pressure in spontaneous hypertensive rats and ACE activity in the artery.
CC 1-8 (Pharmacology)

L137 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:355614 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200355614
TITLE: Antihypertensive effect of Nori-peptides derived from red alga Porphyra yezoensis in hypertensive patients.
AUTHOR(S): **Saito, Masanobu** [Reprint author]; Kawai, Masanobu [Reprint author]; **Hagino, Hiroshi** [Reprint author]; Okada, Jun [Reprint author]; Yamamoto, Kunio [Reprint author]; Hayashida, Manabu [Reprint author]; Ikeda, Toshio [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shirako Research and Development Center, Jinguumae Clinic, Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: American Journal of Hypertension, (April, 2002) Vol. 15, No. 4 Part 2, pp. 210A. print.
Meeting Info.: Seventeenth Annual Scientific Meeting of the American Society of Hypertension. New York, N.Y., USA. May 14-18, 2002.
CODEN: AJHYE6. ISSN: 0895-7061.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jun 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jun 2002
CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Cardiovascular system - Heart pathology 14506
Cardiovascular system - Blood vessel pathology 14508
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Pharmacology - Cardiovascular system 22010
Allergy 35500
Pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical botany 54000
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Cardiovascular Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
hypertension: vascular disease, drug therapy
Hypertension (MeSH)
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
alanine-lysine-thymidine-serine-threonine: antihypertensive-drug, cardiovascular-drug, nori-peptide; isoleucine-tyrosine: antihypertensive-drug, cardiovascular-drug, nori-peptide; leucine-arginine-tyrosine: antihypertensive-drug, cardiovascular-drug, nori-peptide; methionine-lysine-tyrosine: antihypertensive-drug, cardiovascular-drug,

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 2-2518

nori-peptide

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
blood pressure control; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGANISM: Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human: female, male, middle age, patient
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

ORGANISM: Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
spontaneously hypertensive rat
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

ORGANISM: Classifier
Rhodophyta 14700
Super Taxa
Algae; Plantae
Organism Name
Porphyra yezoensis [red alga]
Taxa Notes
Algae, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

```
=> fil hcapl; d que l23; d que l26
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Feb 2006  VOL 144 ISS 7
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Feb 2006  (20060205/ED)

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'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE


L4         75377 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  COSMETICS+NT,OLD/CT
L5         55185 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HYDROLYSIS/CT
L6          6040 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PROTEIN HYDROLYZATES/OBI
L8          3658 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  CHLORELLA/CT
L9           356 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT
L10          796 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SPIRULINA/CT
L11       820012 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PROTEINS/CT
L12       130072 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PEPTIDES/CT
L13          104 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  WAKAME/OBI
L19          555 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  UNDARIA PINNATIFIDA/CT
L23            8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ((L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR L19 OR L13) AND
                  L4 AND (L6 OR ((L11 OR L12) AND L5))


L4         75377 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  COSMETICS+NT,OLD/CT
L5         55185 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HYDROLYSIS/CT
L6          6040 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PROTEIN HYDROLYZATES/OBI
L7         17258 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ALGAE/CT
L11       820012 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PROTEINS/CT
L12       130072 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PEPTIDES/CT
L25         1134 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L6 OR (L11 OR L12))(L)COS/RL
L26            9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L6 OR ((L11 OR L12) AND L5)) AND L25
                  AND L4 AND L7

=> s (l23 or l26) not l135
L138          15 (L23 OR L26) NOT L135
=> fil biosis; d que l45; d que l50
```

text search

— Role COS = cosmetic use

previously printed of inventor search

```
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:36:07 ON 06 FEB 2006
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 1 February 2006 (20060201/ED)


L30       15842 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  COSMETIC#
L31         893 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SHAMPOO?
L32         140 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MOUSSE?
L33         352 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SKIN(2A)(CREAM# OR LOTION#)
L34          31 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  HAIR PREPARATION?
L35      151625 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ALGAE
L36       11648 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L37         423 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
                ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L38      133755 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L44       23165 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ALGA OR MICROALGA#
L45           0 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ((L35 OR L36 OR L37) OR L44) AND (L30
                OR L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34) AND L38


L30       15842 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  COSMETIC#
L31         893 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SHAMPOO?
L32         140 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MOUSSE?
L33         352 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SKIN(2A)(CREAM# OR LOTION#)
L34          31 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  HAIR PREPARATION?
L36       11648 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L37         423 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
                ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L48       10242 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  COSMETIC#/IT
L50           7 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  (L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34) AND
                L48 AND (L36 OR L37)


=> s l50 not l39

L139          7 L50 NOT (L39) previously printed

=> fil kosmet; d que l66; d que l68; d que l70; d que l72

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 13:36:08 ON 06 FEB 2006
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 JAN 2006       <20060102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1968 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
    IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD  <<<


L53          28 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L54           1 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
                ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L56         911 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SHAMPOO#/CT
```

```
L57        276 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  HAIR PRODUCTS/CT OR HAIR MOUSSES/CT OR
               HAIR SPRAYS/CT OR HAIR SETTING/CT
L58        105 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  MOUSSES/CT
L59       8317 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  COSMETICS/CT
L60       1090 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  COSMETIC PRODUCTS/CT OR COSMETIC
               USE#/CT
L61       3075 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SKIN CARE/CT OR SKIN CARE PRODUCTS/CT
L62         61 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  EYE SHADOWS/CT
L63        289 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  LIPSTICKS/CT
L65        561 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L66          1 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  (L53 OR L54) AND (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR
               L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63) AND L65


L56        911 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SHAMPOO#/CT
L57        276 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  HAIR PRODUCTS/CT OR HAIR MOUSSES/CT OR
               HAIR SPRAYS/CT OR HAIR SETTING/CT
L58        105 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  MOUSSES/CT
L59       8317 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  COSMETICS/CT
L60       1090 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  COSMETIC PRODUCTS/CT OR COSMETIC
               USE#/CT
L61       3075 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SKIN CARE/CT OR SKIN CARE PRODUCTS/CT
L62         61 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  EYE SHADOWS/CT
L63        289 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  LIPSTICKS/CT
L65        561 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L67        161 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  ALGA# OR MICROALGA#
L68          1 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  L67 AND L65 AND (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR
               L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63)


L53         28 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L54          1 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
               ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L56        911 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SHAMPOO#/CT
L57        276 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  HAIR PRODUCTS/CT OR HAIR MOUSSES/CT OR
               HAIR SPRAYS/CT OR HAIR SETTING/CT
L58        105 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  MOUSSES/CT
L59       8317 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  COSMETICS/CT
L60       1090 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  COSMETIC PRODUCTS/CT OR COSMETIC
               USE#/CT
L61       3075 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SKIN CARE/CT OR SKIN CARE PRODUCTS/CT
L62         61 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  EYE SHADOWS/CT
L63        289 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  LIPSTICKS/CT
L64         14 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  (L53 OR L54) AND (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR
               L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63)
L69       1393 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  PROTEINS/CT
L70          2 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  L64 AND L69


L53         28 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L54          1 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
               ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L56        911 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SHAMPOO#/CT
L57        276 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  HAIR PRODUCTS/CT OR HAIR MOUSSES/CT OR
               HAIR SPRAYS/CT OR HAIR SETTING/CT
L58        105 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  MOUSSES/CT
L59       8317 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  COSMETICS/CT
```

```
L60        1090 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  COSMETIC PRODUCTS/CT OR COSMETIC
                USE#/CT
L61        3075 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  SKIN CARE/CT OR SKIN CARE PRODUCTS/CT
L62          61 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  EYE SHADOWS/CT
L63         289 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  LIPSTICKS/CT
L64          14 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  (L53 OR L54) AND (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR
                L59 OR L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63)
L71          71 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  ALGAE DERIVATIVES/CT
L72           6 SEA FILE=KOSMET ABB=ON  L64 AND L71


=> s l66 or l68 or l70 or l72

L140         8 L66 OR L68 OR L70 OR L72

=> fil wpids; d que l92

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FILE LAST UPDATED:          1 FEB 2006      <20060201/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200608        <200608/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
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http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/

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http://scientific.thomson.com/support/products/dwpi/

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    DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
    FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
    FOR FURTHER DETAILS:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/products/dwpifv/

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES WILL BE REVISED FROM UPDATE 200601.
    PLEASE CHECK:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/dwpiref/reftools/classification

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html  and
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf <<<


L76        2230 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L77         437 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR
                ULOPTERYX)(A) PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L78       95053 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L79       80034 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  COSMETIC# OR SHAMPOO? OR MOUSSE? OR
                SKIN(2A)(CREAM OR LOTION OR CARE)
L81       76258 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  A61K007/IC OR A61K008/IC
L85      179526 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  PROTEIN# OR PEPTIDE#
L86        5665 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L78(8A)L85
```

```
L87          13 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77) AND (L79 OR L81) AND L86
L91          64 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SOY(W)L85(W)L78
L92          12 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L87 NOT L91

=> s l92 not l136

L141         10 L92 NOT L136
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previously printed

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=> fil medl; d que l102; d que l109

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:36:13 ON 06 FEB 2006

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 FEB 2006 (20060204/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

 On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

 The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details
 on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>).
 See also:

    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

 OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate


L95       31202 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  COSMETICS+NT/CT
L97          12 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT
L98        1546 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CHLORELLA+NT/CT
L99           9 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  UNDARIA/CT
L100        517 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SPIRULINA
L102          0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L95 AND (L97 OR L98 OR L99 OR L100)


L95       31202 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  COSMETICS+NT/CT
L96       20852 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ALGAE+NT/CT
L106       2209 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L96(L)DE/CT
L107         28 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L95 AND L96 NOT L106
L108      44195 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ULTRAVIOLET RAYS/CT
L109          5 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L107 AND L108
```

DE = drug effects

```
=> fil embase; d que l126; d que l125; d que l132

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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 2 Feb 2006 (20060202/ED)

 EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.
```

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L112      14881 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  COSMETIC+NT/CT
L113         14 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT OR PORPHYRA HAITANENSIS/CT
                OR PORPHYRA LEUCOSTICTA/CT
L114          4 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PORPHYRA PURPUREA/CT OR PORPHYRA
                UMBILICALIS/CT
L115          8 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  UNDARIA/CT
L116       1216 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHLORELLA+NT/CT
L117        243 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SPIRULINA+NT/CT
L126          2 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L113 OR L114 OR L115 OR L116 OR L117)
                AND L112



L112      14881 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  COSMETIC+NT/CT
L113         14 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT OR PORPHYRA HAITANENSIS/CT
                OR PORPHYRA LEUCOSTICTA/CT
L114          4 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PORPHYRA PURPUREA/CT OR PORPHYRA
                UMBILICALIS/CT
L115          8 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  UNDARIA/CT
L116       1216 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHLORELLA+NT/CT
L117        243 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SPIRULINA+NT/CT
L118      16543 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ALGA+NT/CT
L121         28 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L112 AND (L113 OR L114 OR L115 OR L116
                OR L117 OR L118)
L122       3364 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ECOTOXICITY/CT
L123         26 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L121 NOT L122
L124      97670 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L125          0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L123 AND L124



L127       7540 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ALGA/CT OR MICROALGA/CT
L128       3753 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L127/MAJ
L131       5190 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  COSMETIC/CT
L132          4 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L128 AND L131


=> s (l126 or l132)

L142          6 (L126 OR L132)

=> => dup rem l109,l138,l140,l139,l142,l141
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:37:37 ON 06 FEB 2006

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```

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:37:37 ON 06 FEB 2006

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:37:37 ON 06 FEB 2006

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L109
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L138
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L140
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L139
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L142
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L141
L143 48 DUP REM L109 L138 L140 L139 L142 L141 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-5' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '6-20' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
ANSWERS '21-28' FROM FILE KOSMET
ANSWERS '29-35' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '36-41' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '42-48' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d iall 1-5; d ibib ed abs hitind 6-20; d iall 21-48; fil hom

L143 ANSWER 1 OF 48 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004557942 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15530001
TITLE: Natural microbial UV radiation filters--mycosporine-like amino acids.
AUTHOR: Rezanka T; Temina M; Tolstikov A G; Dembitsky V M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czechia. rezanka@biomed.cas.cz
SOURCE: Folia microbiologica, (2004) 49 (4) 339-52. Ref: 84
Journal code: 0376757. ISSN: 0015-5632.
PUB. COUNTRY: Czech Republic
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200412
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041109
Last Updated on STN: 20041220
Entered Medline: 20041202

ABSTRACT:
Ozone depletion by anthropogenic gases has increased the atmospheric transmission of solar ultraviolet-B radiation (UV-B, 280-315 nm). There is a logical link between the natural defenses of terrestrial and marine organisms against UV radiation and the prevention of UV-induced damage to human skin. UV light degrades organic molecules such as proteins and nucleic acids, giving rise to structural changes that directly affect their biological function. These compounds offer the potential for development of novel UV blockers for human use. The biological role of mycosporine-like amino acids (MAAs) and scytonemin as a defense against solar radiation in organisms, together with their structure, synthesis, distribution, regulation and effectiveness, are reviewed in this article. This review points to the role of MAAs as a natural defense against UV radiation.

CONTROLLED TERM: **Algae: ME, metabolism**
*Amino Acids: PD, pharmacology
Cyanobacteria: ME, metabolism
Fungi: ME, metabolism
Humans

Lichens: ME, metabolism
***Sunscreening Agents: PD, pharmacology**
***Ultraviolet Rays**
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Amino Acids); 0 (Sunscreening Agents)

L143 ANSWER 2 OF 48 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002423089 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12180100
TITLE: Linking marine biology and biotechnology.
AUTHOR: de Nys Rocky; Steinberg Peter D
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Marine Biology and Aquaculture, James Cook University, Townsville Q4811, Australia..
rocky.denys@jcu.edu.au
SOURCE: Current opinion in biotechnology, (2002 Jun) 13 (3) 244-8.
Ref: 54
Journal code: 9100492. ISSN: 0958-1669.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200301
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020816
Last Updated on STN: 20030109
Entered Medline: 20030108

ABSTRACT:
Studies of biological systems in which there is a direct link between the challenges faced by marine organisms and biotechnologies enable us to rationally search for active natural compounds and other novel biotechnologies. This approach is proving successful in developing new methods for the prevention of marine biofouling and for the identification of new lead compounds for the development of ultraviolet sunscreens.

CONTROLLED TERM:
Algae: ME, metabolism
Algae: RE, radiation effects
Amino Acids: BI, biosynthesis
Amino Acids: CH, chemistry
Amino Acids: RE, radiation effects
*Anti-Bacterial Agents
Biochemistry
*Biofilms
Biological Factors
*Biotechnology
*Marine Biology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Sunlight
Sunscreening Agents: CS, chemical synthesis
***Sunscreening Agents: ME, metabolism**
Ultraviolet Rays
*Water Microbiology
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Amino Acids); 0 (Anti-Bacterial Agents); 0 (Biological Factors); 0 (Sunscreening Agents)

L143 ANSWER 3 OF 48 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002706714 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12468208
TITLE: Protection against UVB irradiation by natural filters extracted from lichens.
AUTHOR: Rancan Fiorenza; Rosan Stefania; Boehm Kirsten; Fernandez Ernesto; Hidalgo M Eliana; Quihot Wanda; Rubio Cecilia;

Boehm Fritz; Piazena Helmut; Oltmanns Ute
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Humboldt University (Charite), 10117 Berlin, Germany.
SOURCE: Journal of photochemistry and photobiology. B, Biology, (2002 Nov) 68 (2-3) 133-9.
Journal code: 8804966. ISSN: 1011-1344.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200306
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021217
Last Updated on STN: 20030617
Entered Medline: 20030616

ABSTRACT:
Natural substances extracted from lichens and boldo tree were tested in vivo and in vitro as possible UV-light filters. The protection factors were compared with that found for the references: Nivea sun Spray LSF 5, octylmethoxycinnamate (OMC) and 4-tert.-butyl-4'-methoxy dibenzoylmethane (BM-DBM). The stability of the single compounds was studied through UV-Vis spectroscopy. Usnic acid resulted to be the best UVB filter, with an in vivo protection factor similar to Nivea sun Spray LSF 5. Most of the single compounds studied in vitro resulted to have higher or similar filtering power than octylmethoxycinnamate. The protection factors as well as the good UV-light absorption of their photo-products suggest that these natural substances may be useful as new filters in sun-screen preparations.

CONTROLLED TERM: Aporphines: PD, pharmacology
Cell Membrane: DE, drug effects
Cell Membrane: UL, ultrastructure
Cell Survival: DE, drug effects
*Cell Survival: RE, radiation effects
Humans
Jurkat Cells
***Lichens: CH, chemistry**
Plant Extracts: IP, isolation & purification
*Plant Extracts: PD, pharmacology
Radiation-Protective Agents: IP, isolation & purification
*Radiation-Protective Agents: PD, pharmacology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Sunscreening Agents: CH, chemistry
Sunscreening Agents: IP, isolation & purification
Sunscreening Agents: PD, pharmacology
***Ultraviolet Rays**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 476-70-0 (boldine)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Aporphines); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Radiation-Protective Agents); 0 (Sunscreening Agents)

L143 ANSWER 4 OF 48 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000501237 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11048669
TITLE: Distribution of mycosporine-like amino acids in the sea hare Aplysia dactylomela: effect of diet on amounts and types sequestered over time in tissues and spawn.
AUTHOR: Carefoot T H; Karentz D; Pennings S C; Young C L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.. carefoot@zooogy.ubc.ca
SOURCE: Comparative biochemistry and physiology. Toxicology & pharmacology : CBP, (2000 May) 126 (1) 91-104.
Journal code: 100959500. ISSN: 1532-0456.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200012
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001228

ABSTRACT:
We investigated the interaction of diet and accumulation of UV-absorbing mycosporine-like amino acids (MAAs) in body tissues and spawn of the sea hare Aplysia dactylomela to determine if MAA accumulation reflects type and level of dietary intake. Food sources were the red algae Acanthophora spicifera, Centroceras clavulatum, and Laurencia sp., and the green alga, Ulva lactuca. Adults were maintained on these foods for 40 days, after which feces were collected and tissues separated by dissection. Field animals were similarly sampled at this time. All spawn from experimental and field animals was collected over the study period. Samples, including seaweed foods, were analysed for six MAAs. Overnight consumption experiments using a variety of common seaweeds and one seagrass from A. dactylomela's habitat showed that the four seaweeds selected as foods were among those best-eaten by Aplysia. After 40 days levels of specific MAAs in the tissues of experimental animals showed excellent correlation with those in their diets, suggesting that the MAAs were dietarily-derived. Relative MAA contents in spawn from all diet groups correlated well with those in spawn from field animals. Commonest MAAs in spawn were porphyra-334, shinorine, and palythine, in this order. Concentrations of these MAAs were maintained at constant levels over time in spawn from all diet groups eating red algae and from field animals. Spawn from the Ulva dietary group showed an initial significant decline in MAA concentrations, but levels stabilized after the first 2 weeks. Skin was rich in porphyra-334 and shinorine, and levels of these in experimental animals correlated well with comparable levels in the skin of field animals. Digestive glands contained high levels of asterina-330, particularly those of the Centroceras dietary group, where concentrations reached a maximum of 21 mg dry g(-1).

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Comparative Study
Algae, Green: CH, chemistry
Algae, Red: CH, chemistry
Amino Acids: AN, analysis
*Amino Acids: PK, pharmacokinetics
Amino Acids: RE, radiation effects
Animals
*Aplysia: ME, metabolism
Diet
Eating
*Reproduction: PH, physiology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Species Specificity
Sunscreening Agents: AN, analysis
Sunscreening Agents: PK, pharmacokinetics
Tissue Distribution
Ultraviolet Rays

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Amino Acids); 0 (Sunscreening Agents)

L143 ANSWER 5 OF 48 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999045832 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9828392
TITLE: Ultraviolet radiation-absorbing mycosporine-like amino acids (MAAs) are acquired from their diet by medaka fish (Oryzias latipes) but not by SKH-1 hairless mice.

AUTHOR: Mason D S; Schafer F; Shick J M; Dunlap W C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Maine, Orono 04469-5751, USA.
SOURCE: Comparative biochemistry and physiology. Part A, Molecular & integrative physiology, (1998 Aug) 120 (4) 587-98. Journal code: 9806096. ISSN: 1095-6433.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199907
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990715
Last Updated on STN: 19990715
Entered Medline: 19990708

ABSTRACT:
To assess whether vertebrates can acquire, from their diet, ultraviolet radiation-absorbing mycosporine-like amino acids (MAAs), medaka fish and hairless mice were maintained for 150 and 130 days, respectively, on diets either including Mastocarpus stellatus (rich in MAAs) or the same diets without this red alga. In medaka, the MAAs palythine and asterina-330, present in trace quantities in the diet with added M. stellatus, were present in significantly greater quantities in the eyes of fish fed this diet than in the eyes of control fish. Only traces of MAAs were present in the skin of medaka fed the diet containing MAAs. Shinorine, the principal MAA in M. stellatus, was not found in any tissues of medaka, which raises questions about the specificity of transport of MAAs. In hairless mice, no dietary MAAs were found in the tissues of the eyes, skin, or liver after maintenance on the experimental diet. Low concentrations of shinorine were present only in the tissues of the small and large intestines. These results indicate that MAAs are acquired from their diet and translocated to superficial tissues by teleost fish, but that mammals may be incapable of such. Thus, dietary supplementation with MAAs may be useful in aquacultured species of fish, but MAAs as 'dietary sunscreens' may not be an option for mammals, including humans. Nevertheless, our demonstration of the uptake of shinorine by human skin cancer cells in culture raises evolutionary questions regarding the organ specificity of the capacity for the cellular transport of MAAs.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female
Absorption
Algae: CH, chemistry
Amino Acids: AD, administration & dosage
*Amino Acids: RE, radiation effects
Animals
*Diet
*Fishes: PH, physiology
*Mice: PH, physiology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Shikimic Acid: AD, administration & dosage
Shikimic Acid: AA, analogs & derivatives
Shikimic Acid: RE, radiation effects
Sunscreening Agents: AD, administration & dosage
Sunscreening Agents: AN, analysis
***Ultraviolet Rays**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 138-59-0 (Shikimic Acid)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Amino Acids); 0 (Sunscreening Agents)

L143 ANSWER 6 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:77731 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:140843
TITLE: A peptide extract from Spirulina for cosmetics
INVENTOR(S): Bodeau, Christine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Simer Laboratoires Science et Mer, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 36 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2857978	A1	20050128	FR 2003-9127	20030725

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2003-9127 20030725
ED Entered STN: 28 Jan 2005
AB The present invention relates to a peptide extract from Spirulina. This extract of Spirulina comprises 70-80% in peptide weight compared to the total weight of the extract The original method of preparation of the peptide extract makes it possible to improve nutraceutical and cosmetic properties of the peptide extract Spirulin microalgae were powdered and extracted with a polar solvent and the peptides were separated from lipids. A composition contained the above peptide 57.5, water 26.05, sodium polyacrylate 1, xanthan gum 0.45, and Spirulina oil 15%.
IC ICM C12P021-06
ICS C07K001-14; C07K002-00; A61K038-01; A61K007-48; B01D011-02; A23L001-305; C12R001-89
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 63
IT **Cosmetics**
Extraction
Fibroblast
Polar solvents
Skin
Spirulina
Spirulina maxima
Spirulina platensis
(peptide extract from Spirulina for cosmetics)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(peptide extract from Spirulina for cosmetics)
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L143 ANSWER 7 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:118726 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:118726
TITLE: Nail lotion
INVENTOR(S): Koroleva, N. B.; Aleshinkova, T. N.; Mayatskaya, T. V.; Timofeeva, I. V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Cosmetology, USSR
SOURCE: U.S.S.R. From: Otkrytiya, Izobret. 1987, (12), 14.

CODEN: URXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
SU 1299584	A1	19870330	SU 1985-3945020	19850704

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SU 1985-3945020 19850704
ED Entered STN: 01 Apr 1988
AB A nail lotion containing Et alc., geranium oil, and H2O is improved, eliminating dystrophic changes of the nails, by adding protein hydrolyzate of Chlorella, K-methylcellulose (sic), and glycerol to the lotion. A nail lotion contained glycerol 3-5.5, geranium oil 0.1-0.3, EtOH 18, K-methylcellulose 0.3-0.6, protein hydrolyzate of Chlorella 1-3 weight%, and balance H2O.
IC ICM A61K007-04
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(from Chlorella, nail lotion containing)
IT **Chlorella**
(proteins of, hydrolyzates of, nail lotion containing)
IT **Cosmetics**
(nail lotions, containing glycerol and Me cellulose and Chlorella protein hydrolyzate)
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nail lotion containing cellulose ether and **protein hydrolyzates** and)

L143 ANSWER 8 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:225854 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:225854
TITLE: Skin cream
INVENTOR(S): Koroleva, N. B.; Khvostenko, T. I.; Zalem, Z. Ya.; Burylina, O. M.; Akhabadze, A. F.; Rozhdestvenskaya, O. S.; Gorshkova, N. V.; Danilova, A. P.; Korobka, Yu. T.; et al.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): All-Union Scientific-Research Biotechnical Institute, USSR; Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Cosmetology; Krasnodar Perfume Factory
SOURCE: U.S.S.R. From: Otkrytiya, Izobret. 1985, (5), 23.
CODEN: URXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
SU 1138161	A1	19850207	SU 1983-3630251	19830603

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: SU 1983-3630251 19830603
ED Entered STN: 29 Jun 1985
AB A skin cream with increased lipolytic activity contains Chlorella protein hydrolyzate 0.5-4.0, stearin 2.5-7, lanolin 1.0-4.0, cocoa butter 1.5-4.0, emulsion waxes 1.0-5.0, glycerol monostearate 1.0-3.0, triethanolamine 0.5-1.0, olive oil 3.0-7.0, liquid paraffin 2.0-4.0, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1-0.5, Pr p-hydroxybenzoate 0.15-0.3, glycerol 8.0-12.0, EtOH 1.5-4.0,

fragrance 0.5-1.5 and H2O to 100.0 weight%.
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of Chlorella, skin creams containing)
IT **Chlorella**
(proteins of, hydrolyzates of, skin creams containing)
IT **Cosmetics**
(creams, Chlorella **protein hydrolyzates** in)

L143 ANSWER 9 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:160621 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:245593
TITLE: Mascara composition with a keratin conditioning agent
INVENTOR(S): Travkina, Irina; Christoforou, Andrew; Lamberty, Lisa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005042191	A1	20050224	US 2003-644321	20030820
WO 2005018599	A1	20050303	WO 2004-US26419	20040813

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-644321 A 20030820
ED Entered STN: 25 Feb 2005
AB Mascara compns. containing a keratin conditioning agent, alone or in combination with an emollient/moisturizing agent, provide increased resistance of eyelash hair fibers to breaking. Low viscosity mascara composition of the invention containing low concns. of surfactant and wax are easily removable from the eyelashes. Mascara compns. of the invention reduce eyelash damage and though having low viscosity (as compared to typical prior art compns.) surprisingly provide excellent buildup, lengthening and wear. For example, a mascara composition contained polyvinylpyrrolidone 1, gum arabic 0.1, sodium CM-cellulose 0.5, methylparaben 0.4, triethanolamine 1.1, tetrasodium EDTA 0.1, dimethicone copolyol meadowfoamate 2.5, iron oxide-black 8, pentaerythritol tetrastearate 0.5, shellac wax 5, carnauba wax 3, hydrogenated olive oil 0.5, Citrus aurantium peel wax 0.8, olive oil 1, beeswax 2, paraffin wax 165 5, cetearyl olivate 2.5, sorbitan olivate 1, stearic acid 3, propylparaben 0.2, wheat germ oil 0.1, macadamia nut oil 0.1, panthenol 0.4, benzyl alc. 0.8, avocado oil 0.6, nylon powder 0.5, wheat flour lipids 0.5, algae extract 0.3, hydrolyzed wheat starch 0.2, isododecane 1.4, ethylene/propylene/styrene copolymer 0.5, acrylates copolymer 1, sodium polyaspartate 0.2, wheat amino acid 0.3, hydrolyzed soy protein 0.3, soy

oligosaccharides 0.3, and water to 100%, resp.
IC ICM A61K007-06
INCL 424070700
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(animal; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)
IT **Proteins**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(blood; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(corn; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)
IT **Algae**
(exts.; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)
IT **Cosmetics**
(mascaras; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silk; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(soya; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
Proteins
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wheat; mascara composition containing amino acids, hydrolyzed proteins and other keratin conditioning agents)

L143 ANSWER 10 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1045042 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:332056
TITLE: Cosmetic compositions containing algae hydrolyzates, and manufacture thereof
INVENTOR(S): Hasegawa, Kazuhiko; Tsuboi, Mikio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sagano Kanko Tetsudo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005263707	A2	20050929	JP 2004-80030	20040319

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-80030 20040319
ED Entered STN: 29 Sep 2005
AB The invention relates to a cosmetic composition characterized by containing algae hydrolyzate obtained by treatment with acid, alkali, or enzyme. For example, Arthrospira powder was decolored and alkali hydrolyzed. The obtained hydrolyzate 2 part was mixed with other ingredients to 100 % to give a cosmetic lotion having skin-beautifying effect.
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-02; A61K007-06; A61K007-48
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT **Algae**
Arthrospira
Cyanobacteria
Human
Hydrolysis
(cosmetic compns. containing algae hydrolyzates, and manufacture thereof)
IT **Peptides, biological studies**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic compns. containing algae hydrolyzates, and manufacture thereof)
IT **Cosmetics**
(creams; cosmetic compns. containing algae hydrolyzates, and manufacture thereof)
IT **Cosmetics**
(foundations; cosmetic compns. containing algae hydrolyzates, and manufacture thereof)
IT **Cosmetics**
(lotions; cosmetic compns. containing algae hydrolyzates, and manufacture thereof)

L143 ANSWER 11 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:822408 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:216347
TITLE: Skin compositions containing acerola seed extract and other active component
INVENTOR(S): Kobayashi, Misako; Takayama, Akemi; Kameyama, Kumi; Nagamine, Kenichi; Hayashi, Miki; Yamazaki, Kaori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan; Nichirei Corp.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 38 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005220084	A2	20050818	JP 2004-30451	20040206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-30451 20040206
ED Entered STN: 19 Aug 2005
AB The invention relates to a skin composition, e.g. a skin-whitening, skin-moisutrizing, and/or anti-aging cosmetic composition, characterized by containing acerola (Malpighia emarginata) seed extract and selected other active

component. For example, a cream composition Malpighia emarginata seed butylene glycol solution extract 0.25, L-ascorbic acid phosphate magnesium salt 1.5, beeswax 6, cetanol 5, reduced lanolin 5, squalane 30, hydrophylic glyceryl monostearate 4, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 2, preservative/fragrance q.s., and water balance to 100 % was formulated, and tested for its skin-lightening and moisturizing effect.

IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT **Cosmetics**
(antiaging; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

IT **Cosmetics**
(cleansing; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

IT **Cosmetics**
(creams; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

IT **Cosmetics**
(emulsions; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

IT Acetabularia
Aesculus chinensis
Alaria crassifolia
Aloe barbadensis
Althaea
Angelica acutiloba
Arnica montana
Artemisia capillaris
Artemisia indica
Asparagus officinalis
Astragalus sinicus
Avena fatua
Betula papyrifera
Cactaceae
Calendula officinalis
Camellia
Campylaephora hypnaeoides
Carpopeltis affinis
Cassia tora
Centaurea cyanus
Centella asiatica
Ceramiaceae
Ceramiales
Ceratodictyon spongiosum
Chaetomorpha moniligera
Chaetomorpha spiralis
Chamaecyparis obtusa
Chamomile
Chlorococcum
Chlorophyta
Chondrus ocellatus
Citrus aurantifolia
Citrus limon
Citrus paradisi
Cladophora aegagropila
Cladophoraceae
Coffea
Coix
Coix lacryma-jobi

Cordyceps sinensis
Costaria costata
Crataegus
Cress
Cucumis sativus
Cyanobacteria
Cydonia speciosa
Daucus carota
Diospyros
Dunaliella
Ecklonia cava
Ecklonia stolonifera
Endocladia
Enteromorpha
Equisetum arvense
Eucalyptus
Eucheuma
Eucheuma denticulatum
Fucus
Ganoderma
Gardenia
Gelidiaceae
Gentiana
Gentiana scabra
Geranium thunbergii
Gigartinaceae
Glycyrrhiza
Gracilaria (alga)
Hamamelis
Helianthus annuus
Hizikia
Honey
Hordeum vulgare
Houttuynia
Humulus lupulus
Hydrangea macrophylla
Hypericum
Iris (plant)
Kjellmaniella
Lactuca sativa
Laminaria japonica
Laminariaceae
Lamium album
Lavandula
Lentinula edodes
Lilium
Lonicera
Luffa
Malpighia
Malpighia emarginata
Malus pumila
Malva
Melissa
Mentha piperita
Mentha spicata
Millettia reticulata
Momordica charantia
Momordica grosvenori
Monostromataceae
Myrciaria dubia

Nitophyllum
Oenothera tetraptera
Ononis
Oryza sativa
Pachyma hoelen
Paeonia
Perilla
Persea americana
Phaeophyceae
Pinus
Placenta
Porphyra tenera
Prasiola japonica
Prionitis crispata
Prunus amygdalus
Prunus armeniaca
Prunus domestica
Raspberry
Rhodophyta
Rosa eglanteria
Rosa rugosa
Rosmarinus officinalis
Royal jelly
Rubus
Rubus suavissimus
Ruscus aculeatus
Salvia
Sambucus
Sanguisorba
Sapindales
Sargassum
Sasa veitchii
Saxifraga
Scutellaria baicalensis
Seaweed
Spiraea
Spirogyra
Spirulina
Symphytum
Thymus (plant)
Tilia miqueliana
Tussilago farfara
Typha
Ulva pertusa
Undaria pinnatifida
Vitis vinifera
Yeast
Zingiber officinale
Ziziphus
(exts.; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

IT **Cosmetics**
(foundations; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

IT **Cosmetics**
(gels; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

IT **Hair preparations**
(growth stimulants; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

IT **Cosmetics**
(lotions; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)
IT **Cosmetics**
(moisturizers; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)
IT **Cosmetics**
(packs; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)
IT **Bath preparations**
Chlorella
Shampoos
Sunscreens
(skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Carotenes, biological studies
Ceramides
Cocoa butter
Collagens, biological studies
Elastins
Glycolipids
Jojoba oil
Keratins
Mucins
Mucopolysaccharides, biological studies
Nucleic acids
Olive oil
Phospholipids, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
Proteins
Safflower oil
Sphingolipids
Sunflower oil
Tocopherols
Ubiquinones
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)
IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening; skin compns. containing acerola seed extract and other active components)

L143 ANSWER 12 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1282494 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:40380
TITLE: Alcohol-based hand sanitizing composition
INVENTOR(S): Brown, James Steven
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
GB 2414666	A1	20051207	GB 2004-12329		20040603
US 2005271595	A1	20051208	US 2005-102017		20050409
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2004-12329	A	20040603

ED Entered STN: 08 Dec 2005
AB The invention provides a sanitizing composition in the form of a viscous liquid or gel suitable for use as a handwash composition comprising alc., water and a thickener wherein the viscous liquid or gel has particles suspended therein, wherein said particles provide the composition with a granular texture and are capable of being worn away when rubbed. The particles may deliver one or more agents to the skin, e.g. antimicrobial, antibacterial or antiviral agents, emollients and/or moisturizers, fragrances, colorings or UV markers. For example, a composition contained ethanol 62.0%, Carbopol ETD 2020 thickener 0.3%, diisopropanolamine 0.01%, disodium EDTA 0.01%, suspended particles Florasomes MXS Blue with fragrance and Fluorescent Brithener 236 0.5% and Florasomes MXS with triclosan 0.8%, and water to 100%.
IC ICM A61K007-50
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
IT **Proteins**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(animal, hydrolyzed, isosteary derivs.; hand sanitizing composition containing
alc., water, thickener and particles)
IT **Cosmetics**
(emollients; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and
particles)
IT Achillea millefolium
Aesculus chinensis
Algae
Allium sativum
Artemisia apiacea
Ascophyllum nodosum
Astrocaryum murumuru
Bactris gasipaes
Benincasa hispida
Celastrus paniculatus
Cetraria islandica
Chenopodium quinoa
Cinchona succirubra
Codium tomentosum
Cola acuminata
Crataegus cuneata
Cucumis sativus
Echites glaucus
Eucalyptus globulus
Gleditsia sinensis
Gnetum amazonicum
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
Honey
Laminaria digitata
Lonicera caprifolium
Lonicera japonica
Lycopersicon esculentum
Malus pumila
Maximiliana maripa
Melaleuca hypericifolia
Melaphis chinensis
Mentha piperita
Mouriri apiranga
Nasturtium officinale
Nelumbo nucifera
Oenothera biennis

Ophiopogon japonicus
Palmetto
Persea americana
Pfaffia
Pfaffia paniculata
Phellodendron amurense
Phyllanthus emblica
Pisum sativum
Plankton
Potentilla erecta
Rehmannia chinensis
Ribes nigrum
Royal jelly
Rubus thunbergii
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Salvia officinalis
Spondias amara
Stomach
Syzygium cumini
Thymus vulgaris
Usnea barbata
Ziziphus jujuba
(extract; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT **Cosmetics**
(gels; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT **Cosmetics**
(liqs.; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT Lipids, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(milk; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT **Cosmetics**
(moisturizers; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pea; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT **Proteins**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(placenta; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(placental; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rice; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)

IT Albumins, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(serum; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and

particles)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silk; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(soya; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sweet almond; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wheat; hand sanitizing composition containing alc., water, thickener and particles)
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L143 ANSWER 13 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:698143 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:230305
TITLE: Natural polymer in a prepared form for cosmetic formulations
INVENTOR(S): Graefe, Juergen E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Graefe Chemie GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004071474	A1	20040826	WO 2003-EP1467	20030214
W: BR, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 2003-EP1467	20030214

ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 2004
AB The invention relates to the use of modified natural polymers in a novel form, i.e. in a pre-prepared or formulated mol. disperse solution for cosmetic and dermatol. prepns. Thus a pearly hair and body shower gel contained (%): Texapon NSO 25.0; disodium laureth sulfosuccinate 10.0; Plantaren 2000 6.0; Dehyton K 10.0; Cosmedia Guar C 261 N 0.3; Cetiol RE 0.25; Euperlan PK 3000-AM 5.0; Arlypon F 0.75; Antil 141 L 1.0; sodium chloride, preservatives, dyes, perfume q.s.; water to 100; lactic acid to pH 6.
IC ICM A61K007-06
ICS A61K007-48; A61K007-50
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT **Hair preparations**
(conditioners; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)
IT **Cosmetics**
(creams; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)
IT **Cosmetics**
(emulsions; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)

IT Achillea
Aesculus
Algae
Aloe barbadensis
Ananas comosus
Angelica
Arnica
Avena sativa
Castanea
Chamomile
Convallaria majalis
Crataegus
Cynara scolymus
Daucus carota
Echinacea
Filicophyta
Genista
Gentiana
Hamamelis
Hedera
Hippochaete
Humulus
Hyoscyamus niger
Krameria
Lamium
Lappa
Marigold
Melissa
Nettle
Passiflora
Primula
Rosmarinus officinalis
Salvia
Sambucus
Thymus (plant)
Trifolium
Tussilago farfara
Valeriana
Viscaceae
(extract of; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)

IT **Cosmetics**
(foams; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)

IT **Bath preparations**
(gels; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)

IT **Cosmetics**
(lotions; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)

IT **Cosmetics**
(moisturizers; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)

IT **Proteins**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silk; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(wheat; natural polymer in prepared form for cosmetic formulations)

L143 ANSWER 14 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:310046 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:309020
TITLE: Manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll and

cosmetic compositions containing it
INVENTOR(S): Hasebe, Kohei; Yamada, Kiomi; Une, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ichimaru Pharcos Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004115375	A2	20040415	JP 2002-276707	20020924

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-276707 20020924
ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 2004
AB Dyed aloe mesophyll having bright color is manufactured by (a) washing aloe mesophyll with organic solvents, (b) soaking in a protein solution and/or a protein hydrolyzate solution, (c) soaking in a solution containing plant pigments, and (d) soaking in a mordant. Thus, cut aloe mesophyll was washed with EtOH, soaked in a pig skin collagen solution, at 40° for 3 h, dyed with indigo and Cu acetate to give green-dyed mesophyll. The dyed mesophyll caused no skin erythema and fungal growth, and showed no bleeding in EtOH and good moisturizing effect. Massage creams, cleansing creams, shampoos, etc., containing the dyed aloe mesophyll were also given.
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-02; A61K007-027; A61K007-075; A61K007-08; A61K007-48; A61K007-50
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT Akebia quinata
Allium cepa
Aloe (genus)
Artemisia princeps
Betula platyphylla
Caesalpinia sappan
Camellia sinensis
Capsicum annuum
Castanea crenata
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Clerodendrum trichotomum
Coptis japonica
Crocus sativus
Curcuma longa
Dyeing
Haematoxylon campechianum
Hibiscus
Human
Ipomoea batatas
Iris pseudacorus
Lithospermum officinale
Mallotus japonicus
Melia azedarach subtripinnata
Mordants
Morus bombycis
Perilla
Phellodendron amurense
Pigments, biological
Polygonum cuspidatum
Polygonum tinctorium
Prunus armeniaca

Prunus mume
Pterocarpus santalinus
Punica granatum
Quercus acutissima
Rhizophora mucronata
Rubus idaeus
Sophora flavescens
Sophora japonica
Spiraea japonica
Spirulina
Stephanandra incisa
Tagetes erecta
Taxus cuspidata
Vitis ficifolia
Vitis vinifera
Wasabia japonica
Whey
Zelkova serrata
(manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT Caseins, uses
Fibroin
Keratins
Protamines
Protein hydrolyzates
Proteins
Sericins
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT **Cosmetics**
(moisturizers; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT Lyes
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(mordants; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT Collagens, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(pig skin; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT Ashes (residues)
(plant, mordants; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT Blood cell
(protein; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT Triticum aestivum
(proteins; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(soya, peptides; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT Proteins
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(soybean; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT 1393-63-1, Annato
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT 17593-70-3, Chromium acetate 25104-18-1, Polylysine 28039-13-6 38000-06-5, Polylysine 49717-32-0, γ-Polyglutamic acid
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT 139-12-8, Aluminum acetate 142-71-2, Copper acetate 2140-52-5, Iron acetate 10043-01-3, Alum 12773-27-2, Sodium tin oxide
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(mordant; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 71-23-8, Propanol, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(washing solvent; manufacture of plant pigment-dyed aloe mesophyll for cosmetics by pretreatment with **protein** (**hydrolyzates**) for strong fixation of the pigments)

L143 ANSWER 15 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:482174 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:42561
TITLE: Use of lipase inhibitors in deodorants and antiperspirants
INVENTOR(S): Banowski, Bernhard; Wadle, Armin; Siegert, Petra; Saettler, Andrea
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1428520	A2	20040616	EP 2003-27425	20031128
EP 1428520	A3	20050323		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
DE 10257736	A1	20040624	DE 2002-10257736	20021210
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10257736 A	20021210

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:42561
ED Entered STN: 16 Jun 2004
AB The invention concerns antiperspirants that contain lipase-inhibitors in order to decrease the odor caused by the hydrolyzis of natural skin and scalp fats. Lipase inhibitors are selected from the group of C2-C8 carboxylic acids with 1-7 hydroxyl groups and their salts; aromatic

carboxylic acids with 6-24 carbons, 1 carboxylic group, 1-2 phenylesters, 1-6 hydroxy and/or cyano groups and their salts; C2-C11 amino acids and their derivs.; pentaerythritol tetraester with C2-C4 carboxylic acids; optionally C8-C22 fatty acids, hydrogenated, ethoxylated; ethers and esters of mono-, oligo- and polysaccharides; plant exts.; flavonoids, polyphenols, ubiquinones, 2-(2H-benzotriazole-2-yl)-6-alkylphenol derivs.; α-bisabolol; 2,2-dimethyl-3-phenyl-1-propanol, papain, chymopapain, bromelain, ficin, asclepain; phenylpropyldimethylsiloxy silicates; aluminum chlorohydrate. Thus a water-free surfactant-containing stick was composed of (weight/weight%): Eutanol G16 10; Ucon Fluid AP 5; Cutina HR 6; Lorol C18 20; Eumulgin B3 3; aluminum chlorohydrate 20; talc 8; Cibafast H 0.1; silicon oil to 100.

IC ICM A61K007-32

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT **Algae**
Carica papaya
Centella asiatica
Citrus limon
Lawsonia inermis
Melissa
Phyllanthus emblica
Pygeum
Rosmarinus officinalis
Salix
(extract of; use of lipase inhibitors in deodorants and antiperspirants)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oat, N-coco acyl, potassium salts, Proteol OAT; use of lipase inhibitors in deodorants and antiperspirants)

IT **Antiperspirants**
Deodorants
(use of lipase inhibitors in deodorants and antiperspirants)

L143 ANSWER 16 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:349665 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:362994
TITLE: Cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails
INVENTOR(S): Scholz, Wolfhard; Schelges, Heike; Wadle, Armin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10327707	A1	20040429	DE 2003-10327707	20030620

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2002-10253093 IA 20021113

ED Entered STN: 29 Apr 2004

AB The invention concerns flexible sponges that are soaked with non-therapeutic cosmetic or dermatol. compns. for the treatment of hair, skin, nails and mucous membrane; the sponges have a water sorption capacity of 0.4-2.5 g/cm3. Sponges are prepared from polyisoprene, synthetic rubber or polyurethane. Foams are produced in aqueous polyurethane prepolymer phases; surfactants can be added; the foams are then catalytically crosslinked and dried. The cosmetic mixts. are added in a sep. step. Thus a cleansing composition included (weight/weight%): paraffin oil 20;

Hostaphat KW340N 2.4; Stenol 1618 1.0; Ceteareth 12 1.0; tocopheryl acetate 0.25; glycerin 10.0; Euxyl K 400 0.2; Sepicide HB2 1.0; Carbopol 980 0.24; sodium hydroxide 0.04; panthenol 0.26; water to 100.

IC ICM A45D034-00
ICS A45D040-26; A45D044-00; A45D019-00; A61M035-00; A47K007-02; A61K007-00; C08J009-228

CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT **Shaving preparations**
(aftershave, sponge; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(almond; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT **Cosmetics**
(cleansing; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT **Hair preparations**
(conditioners; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiperspirants
Crosslinking
Deodorants
Hair preparations
Perfumes
Pigments, nonbiological
Shampoos
Skin
Sponges (artificial)
Sunscreens
Surfactants
(cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT Apatite-group minerals
Kaolin, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
Proteins
Synthetic rubber, biological studies
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT **Hair preparations**
(dyes, oxidative; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT **Hair preparations**
(dyes; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT **Algae**
(exts. of; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT **Cosmetics**
(makeups, removal; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

IT **Cosmetics**
(nail; cosmetic sponges for skin, hair or nails)

L143 ANSWER 17 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:492263 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:59205
TITLE: Cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kgaa, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 29 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10259016	A1	20040617	DE 2002-10259016	20021206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10259016	20021206

ED Entered STN: 18 Jun 2004

AB The invention concerns flexible cosmetic sponges with fine pores for the non-therapeutic treatment of skin and hair; the sponges have a water absorption capacity of 0.4-3.5 g water per cm3 dry sponge and a water retention capacity of 0.07-0.60 g water per cm3 dry sponge. Sponges are prepared from natural rubber, synthetic rubber and polyurethane. Polyurethane prepolymers are foamed in an aqueous solution that can contain surfactants, and are catalytically crosslinked . After drying the sponges they are impregnated with cosmetic compns.; the compns. are cleansing formulations, deodorants, skin and hair care substances. Thus a cleansing sponge contained (weight/weight%): paraffin oil 20; Hostaphat KW340N 2.5; Stenol 1618 1.0; Ceteareth-12 1.0; tocopherol acetate 0.25; glycerin 10.0; Euxyl K400 0.2; Sepicide HB2 1.0; Carbopol 980 0.24; sodium hydroxide 0.04; panthenol 0.25; water to 100.

IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-02; A61K007-04; A61K007-06; A61K007-13; A61K007-15; A61K007-32; A61K007-40; A61K007-48; A61K007-50

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT **Cosmetics**
(abrasives; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(almond; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT **Cosmetics**
(cleansing, sponges; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT **Hair preparations**
(conditioners; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiperspirants
Deodorants
Flexibility
Hair
Impregnation
Mucous membrane
Oxidizing agents
Perfumes
Pigments, nonbiological
Porosity
Reducing agents
Skin
Solubility
Sponges (artificial)
Surfactants
(cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT Aluminosilicates, biological studies
Apatite-group minerals
Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Kaolin, biological studies
Natural rubber, biological studies

Polymers, biological studies
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
Proteins
Silicates, biological studies
Synthetic rubber, biological studies
Urethane rubber, biological studies
Vitamins
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT **Hair preparations**
(dyes, oxidative; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT **Hair preparations**
(dyes; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT **Algae**
Microorganism
(exts. of; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT **Sunscreens**
(inorg. and organic; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

IT **Cosmetics**
(makeups; cosmetic sponges with high water absorption and retention capacity)

L143 ANSWER 18 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:922562 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:385907
TITLE: Skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract)
INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Yoko; Kino, Fumikazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ease International K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003335625	A2	20031125	JP 2002-176399	20020514

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-176399 20020514
ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 2003
AB Title cosmetics contain powdered or extract of P. iresinoides and aloe extract, Pueraria lobata root extract, chlorella extract, and/or soybean protein hydrolyzates. Thus, concomitant use of powdered P. iresinoides and trypsin-digested soybean protein strongly promoted collagen synthesis in human fibroblasts (ATCC CCL 110).
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-48; A61K007-50; A61K035-78; A61P017-00; A61P043-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT **Cosmetics**
(antiaging; skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract) and herb extract and/or soybean **protein hydrolyzates**)
IT Aloe (genus)
Chlorella

(extract; skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract) and herb extract and/or soybean **protein hydrolyzates**)

IT Melanins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(formation of, inhibition of; skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract) and herb extract and/or soybean **protein hydrolyzates**)

IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(formation of, promotion of; skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract) and herb extract and/or soybean **protein hydrolyzates**)

IT Pueraria lobata
(root, extract; skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract) and herb extract and/or soybean **protein hydrolyzates**)

IT Human
Pfaffia iresinoides
(skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract)
and herb extract and/or soybean **protein hydrolyzates**)

IT **Cosmetics**
(skin-lightening; skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract) and herb extract and/or soybean **protein hydrolyzates**)

IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(soya; skin-lightening antiaging cosmetics containing Pfaffia iresinoides (extract) and herb extract and/or soybean **protein hydrolyzates**)

L143 ANSWER 19 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:779070 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:296536
TITLE: Foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal
INVENTOR(S): Ribery, Delphine; Bissey, Beugras Laure
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 20 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
FR 2837697	A1	20031003	FR 2002-3929		20020328
FR 2837697	B1	20050128			
CN 1449735	A	20031022	CN 2003-128611		20030327
US 2003224955	A1	20031204	US 2003-400580		20030328
US 6812192	B2	20041102			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-3929	A	20020328
			US 2002-382564P	P	20020524

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:296536
ED Entered STN: 05 Oct 2003
AB A foaming composition comprises a surfactant system made up of at least a

partially or a completely neutralized fatty acid, an amphoteric nonbetaine surfactant and an anionic sulfosuccinate surfactant for cosmetic or dermatol. uses. In particular the composition can be used for cleaning and/or makeup removal. This foaming composition, generally in the form of a cream and conditioned out of tube, shows a good spreading, produces a foam which starts quickly and which is creamy, dense and which is eliminated very quickly with rinsing. Thus, a composition contained palmitic acid 10.20, myristic acid 10.15, lauric acid 2.50, stearic acid 2.65, KOH 3.66, disodium oleamido polyethylene glycol sulfosuccinate 4.00, sodium cocoamphoacetate 2.00, PEG glyceryl cocoate 2.00 glycerin 1.00, cetareth-6- myristyl glycol 0.50, electrolyte and preservative sequestrant and antioxidant and perfume qs, and water qs to 100 g.

IC ICM A61K007-02
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT **Cosmetics**
(cleansing; foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal)
IT **Cosmetics**
(creams; foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal)
IT **Algae**
Eubacteria
Fungi
Yeast
(exts.; foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Human
Perfumes
Pigments, nonbiological
Preservatives
Sequestering agents
Skin
Sunscreens
Thickening agents
(foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal)
IT Amines, biological studies
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Fatty acids, biological studies
Flavonoids
Hormones, animal, biological studies
Hydroxides (inorganic)
Kaolin, biological studies
Minerals, biological studies
Protein hydrolyzates
Proteins
Retinoids
Vitamins
RL: **COS (Cosmetic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal)
IT **Cosmetics**
(foams; foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal)
IT **Cosmetics**
(makeup removers; foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal)
IT **Cosmetics**
(moisturizers; foaming cosmetic composition for cleaning or makeup removal)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L143 ANSWER 20 OF 48 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:801557 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:26651

TITLE: Hair tonic compositions containing nutrients and plant extracts
INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Naoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11349447	A2	19991221	JP 1998-153015	19980602

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-153015 19980602
ED Entered STN: 21 Dec 1999
AB Hair prepns. which stimulate hair growth and promote dyeability, comprise ethanol-soluble proteins, plant exts., and other nutrients. A hair tonic composition contained silk hydrolyzate Et ester 0.5, red pepper exts. 0.5, seaweed exts. 0.5, chlorella exts. 0.1, isopropylmethylphenol 0.1, dipropylene glycol 1, perfumes 0.3, distilled water 2.0, and ethanol 95 %.
IC ICM A61K007-06
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT Capsicum annuum
Chlorella
Ginseng (Panax)
Seaweed
Swertia japonica
(exts.; hair tonic compns. containing nutrients and plant exts.)
IT **Hair preparations**
(growth stimulants; hair tonic compns. containing nutrients and plant exts.)
IT **Protein hydrolyzates**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silk, Et ester; hair tonic compns. containing nutrients and plant exts.)

L143 ANSWER 21 OF 48 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2006 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 35334 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA - A NEW SOURCE OF ALGAE INGREDIENTS FOR COSMETIC PURPOSES
DAS MITTELMEER: EINE QUELLE FUeR ALGENWIRKSTOFFE FUeR KOSMETIKPRODUKTE
AUTHOR: PELLEGRINI L (GELYMA, PARC D'AFFAIRES MARSEILLE-SUD-C4-1 BOULEVARD DE L'OCEAN, 13009 MARSEILLES); PELLEGRINI M; ANDRE G
SOURCE: 52. SEPAWA KONGRESS 2005 INCLUDING THE EUROPEAN DETERGENTS CONFERENCE, WUeRZBURG, GERMANY, CONGRESS CENTRUM WUeRZBURG, 12-14 OCTOBER 2005, CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, ISBN 3-9810074-1-7, SESSION: ACTIVE INGREDIENTS IN COSMETICS, PAPER 39, 379-397, 11 REFS
Meeting Organizer: SEPAWA - VEREINIGUNG DER SEIFEN-, PARFUeM- UND WASCHMITTELFACHLEUTE E.V., LUDWIGSHAFEN/RH., GESCHAeFTSSTELLE, POSTFACH 102565, 86015 AUGSBURG, GERMANY, TEL: +49-821-325-830, FAX: +49-821-325-8323

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 2-2518

Availability: SEPAWA E.V., GESCHAeFTSSTELLE, C/O VERLAG FUeR CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE H. ZIOLKOWSKY GMBH, POSTFACH 102565, 86015 AUGSBURG, GERMANY, TEL: +49-821-325-830, FAX: +49-821-325-8323, EMAIL: vci@sofw.com , INTERNET: www.sofw.com
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: The Mediterranean shows specific biological characters concerning its flora, especially seaweeds represent efficient active ingredients for cosmetic purposes. Two examples of Mediterranean endemic seaweed extracts are detailed, based on in vitro testing (keratinocyte and fibroblast culture, 3D assay, DNA microarray technique) and electron microscope observations of human epidermis. The extract of the brown caespitose algae Cystoseira is highly efficient to bust up reactive oxygen species attacks and to prevent lipoperoxidation by acting on both levels auto-oxidative and enzymatic pathways. It is able of entering cells, inhibiting different free radicals involved in the auto-oxidative pathway (which disorganizes cellular membranes) and blocking the release of arachidonic acid (which starts inflammation) in the enzymatic pathway. The extract of Rissoella verruculosa is based on the huge capacity of this endemic red alga to maintain good survival under harmful conditions. It acts as an efficacious shield against cellular stress. It improves the cellular resistance to severe stressful external conditions such as climatic variations e.g. heat, cold, humidity. It down-regulates numerous gene expressions in response to heat stress, specially genes encoding for proteins involved in heat shock response (e.g. HSP, ubiquitin), cellular redox regulation (e.g. thioredoxins, glutaredoxins), oxidant protection (e.g., metallothioneins) and inflammatory processes (e.g. interleukins, lipoxygenases, prostaglandins). In conclusion, through these two examples, it is evident that the endemic algae of the Mediterranean show very exciting properties for cosmetic purposes. However, the Mediterranean flora is also composed of algae from different origins which may be interesting likewise. For example, **Porphyra** umbilicalis growing along the Mediterranean shores but from Atlantic origin may be very useful for UVA bioprotection due to the presence of particular compounds named mycosporines like amino acids. The invasive algae are also interesting, especially those that are introduced by aquaculture from Japan. Codium fragile shows excellent anti-free radical properties. **Undaria pinnatifida** presents lightening efficacy and protective properties against urban pollution (exhaust fumes, cigarette smoke, heavy metals). Sargassum muticum presents antiozone properties. Therefore, seaweeds have great potentialities for cosmetic applications. That is true for seaweeds from any origins e.g. Mediterranean, Atlantic, Pacific....As phycologists, it is our responsibility to attract attention for suitable uses of seaweeds. Indeed, it is imperative to apply a good

control in the choice of raw materials by taking some points into account. First, the study of the geographical and seasonal variations of their chemical composition must be strict because seaweed composition undergoes changes according to seasons and collecting locations. Other points appear important: a careful determination of the mode of conditioning to guarantee optimal properties and a rational harvest in the respect of environment. At least it is imperative to name correctly species algal in agreement with the Botanical code of International nomenclature.

SUBJECT HEADING: RAW MATERIALS
CONTROLLED TERM: ALGAE; **ALGAE DERIVATIVES**; ACTIVE INGREDIENTS; NATURAL COMPOUNDS; MARINE EXTRACTS; **UNDARIA PINNATIFIDA**; SARGASSUM MUTICUM; **PORPHYRA** UMBILICALIS; ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS; PROTECTION; **SKIN CARE** ; SUPPLIERS; CREATIVITY; GELYMA; FRANCE; CONFERENCES; SEPAWA; GERMANY

L143 ANSWER 22 OF 48 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2006 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 34401 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: UV-PROTECTION BY ORAL NUTRITION SUPPLEMENTATION: RESULTS OF A RANDOMIZED; PLACEBO-CONTROLLED CLINICAL DOUBLE BLIND STUDY
UV-SCHUTZ DURCH ORALE NAHRUNGSSUPPLEMENTIERUNG: ERGEBNISSE EINER RANDOMISIERTEN; PLACEBOKONTROLLIERTEN KLINISCHEN DOPPELBLINDSTUDIE
AUTHOR: GORATH M (GORATH M (1), SEGGER D (1), MUeLLER D (2), DEGWERT J (1)=SIT - SKIN INVESTIGATION AND TECHNOLOGY GMBH, DAMMTORWALL 4, 20354 HAMBURG, GERMANY (1), DERMATOLOGIKUM HAMBURG, PROF. DR. STEINKRAUS UND PARTNER, STEPHANSPLATZ 5, 20354 HAMBURG, GERMANY (2)); SEGGER D; MUeLLER D; DEGWERT J
SOURCE: EURO COSMETICS, 2005, 13, 7/8 (JULY-AUGUST), 14-22, 26 REFS
Availability: EURO COSMETICS, ISSN 0944-8942, INTER-EURO MEDIEN GMBH, AM GRUNDWASSERSEE 1, PO BOX 103, 82402 SEEHAUPT, GERMANY, TEL: +49-8801-914682, FAX: +49-8801-914683, EMAIL: info@eurocosmetics-magazine.com , INTERNET: www.eurocosmetics-magazine.com
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT: For the verification of possible activities of a functional food product a 16-week placebo-controlled, randomized clinical double blind study with 50 voluntary test persons has been carried out. The goal of the testing was the research of a possible positive effect of the oral use of a liquid concentrate of energetic substances (with selected nutrient composition for skin, hair and fingernails) upon the sensibility on light and the marked degree of UV-induced skin damages in the human epidermis in correlation to a placebo. The test parameter for the evidence of a reduced sensibility on light has been the individual minimal erythema dose (MED) of the test persons. Further test parameters for the evaluation UV-induced epidermal skin damages were the relative

number of tymindimere-positive cell nucleus (as evidence of the an UV-induced DNA-damages) as well as the number of Langerhans cells (as evidence of for an UV-induced immune suppression) in vacuum extractor biopsies after irradiation of the skin with a 1.5-times dose of the individual MED of the standard sun-spectra. The 16-week long oral application of the energetic nutrient composition (Cellagon (R) felice, Verum) led to a distinct, statistically highly significant reduction of the individual sensibility on light and the UV-induced skin damages of the test persons in comparison to the placebo group. The oral application of the nutrient composition thus had a clear photo-protective efficacy. (Cellagon (R) felice, Verum, is a nutrition supplement, H.G. Berner GmbH, Edendorf, Germany described as a liquid combination of: Mineral water, fructose, noni juice, grapefruit juice concentrate, Lemon juice concentrate, artichoke concentrate, aloe vera juice, strawberry juice, celery juice, shitake extract, **spirulina** extract, crataegus extracts, grape kernel extract with oligomer procyanidins, extracted anthocyane, omega-3-fatty acids, pectin, protein-**hydrolysate**, lecithin with phosphatidylserin and phosphatidylcholin, vitamins C, E, B12, B6, B2, B1, niacin, Calcium pantothenat, folic acid, biotin, L-carnitine, zinc-yeast, magnesia-yeast, iron(III)-yeast, manganese-yeast, selenium-yeast, aroma, Aacesulfam-K, sodium cyclamate, potassium sorbate.)

SUBJECT HEADING: SKIN; BIOPHYSICS; ANALYSIS; PSYCHOPHYSICS

CONTROLLED TERM: **SKIN CARE**; ULTRAVIOLET RAYS; DNA DAMAGE; PROTECTION; COSMETICS ORAL; NUTRITION; FOODS; FOOD SUPPLEMENTS; PANEL TESTING; RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; CREATIVITY; GERMANY

L143 ANSWER 23 OF 48 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2006 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 33561 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical

TITLE: MICROALGAE IN SKIN CARE - METAMORPHOSIS FROM WATER TO BIOREACTOR

AUTHOR: OBERMAYER B (PENTAPHARM LTD., ENGELGASSE 109, P.O.BOX, CH-4002 BASEL, SWITZERLAND, TEL: +41-61-706 48 48, FAX: +41-61-319 96 19, EMAIL: sales-cosmetics@pentapharm.com , INTERNET: www.pentapharm.com); STOLZ P

SOURCE: PERSONAL CARE, ~~2005, 6, 1~~ (JANUARY), 21-24 Availability: PERSONAL CARE ASIA PACIFIC, STEP COMMUNICATIONS LTD., MANAGING EDITOR: NICHOLAS MARSHALL, EDITOR: JASON RAYFIELD, TECHN. EDITOR: ANTHONY C. DWECK, PUBLISHING DIRECTOR: TREVOR MOON, PUBLISHER: JOSH TAYLOR, STEP HOUSE, NORTH FARM ROAD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT TN2 3DR, UNITED KINGDOM, TEL: +44-1892-518877, FAX: +44-1892-616177, EMAIL: personalcare@stepex.com , INTERNET: www.stepex.com

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Algae belong to the oldest vegetable organisms on earth: their origin dates back to the precambrium about 3.8 billion years ago with the development of

prokaryotic cyanophytes. Algae are characterized by a large diversity of species: the total number of species is estimated to be about 280,000, and some 39,000 are described. The diversity of their forms varies from macroalgae - up to 70 m long - to microalgae, i.e. protozoans of a few microns only. Microalgae are present in plankton where they form the so-called phytoplankton. Due to their composition, algae statute a valuable source for different organic substances, e.g. proteins, carbohydrates, fibres, vitamins, polyunsaturated fatty acids, inorganic substances, trace elements and pigments. They have been discovered by different industries, and their worldwide production increased by 150% between 1991 and 2000 to 10 million tons a figure that is still increasing. After having been extensively applied in the food and animal food industry, algae have finally succeeded for some years in entering the skin care sector. Beneath many different species of macroalgae, only few microalgae species are established on the skin care market, the main ones being **Spirulina** and **Chlorella.** In this article, Nannochloropsis oculata and Dunaliella salina, two microalgae with excellent skin care properties, are presented and compared to **Chlorella** vulgaris. In conclusion, the in-vitro screening demonstrated that the tested microalgae possess completely different properties. In the presented as well as in further screening tests, **Chlorella** vulgaris did not show the expected efficacy. Therefore, the development of this microalga as a cosmetic active ingredient was not further investigated. Nannochloropsis oculata not only acts as an optimal protection shield against oxidative stress, but also positively influences collagen synthesis. It has been developed to a cosmetic active ingredient with excellent skin-tightening properties (combination of short-term, lifting effect and long-term, tightening effect) and is already available on the market. Dunaliella salina did not show any antioxidant effect, but increased collagen synthesis. In further assays, the microalgae massively stimulated cell proliferation and turnover, and positively influenced the energy metabolism of skin. A cosmetic active ingredient made from an aqueous Dunaliella salina extract should be marketed in spring 2005.

SUBJECT HEADING: RAW MATERIALS; BIOLOGY; SKIN
CONTROLLED TERM: ALGAE; **ALGAE DERIVATIVES**; NANNOCHLOROPSIS OCULATA; DUNALIELLA SALINA; CHHLORELLA VULGARIS; ANTIOXIDANTS; **SKIN CARE**; CELL PROLIFERATION; CELL DIVISIONS; COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS; RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; CREATIVITY; SUPPLIERS; PENTAPHARM; SWITZERLAND

L143 ANSWER 24 OF 48 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2006 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 33324 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: miscellaneous
TITLE: AQUA VITALIS - WATER AS SOURCE OF BEAUTY AND THIRST QUENCHER FOR THE SKIN
AUTHOR: WALTENBERGER H (IMPAG IMPORT GMBH, FRITZ-REMY-STRASSE

25, 63071 OFFENBACH/MAIN, GERMANY, TEL: +49-69-85 00 08-0, FAX: +49-69-85 00 08-80, EMAIL: kosmetik@impag.de , INTERNET: www.impag.de); REITER E; MORLOCK U; FLACH-ZIERER K; OTTO U

SOURCE: SOeFW JOURNAL, ENGLISH EDITION, 2005, 131, 4 (APRIL), 36-37
Availability: SOeFW JOURNAL, ISSN 0942-7694, VERLAG FUeR CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE H. ZIOLKOWSKY GMBH, POSTFACH 102565, 86015 AUGSBURG, GERMANY, TEL: +49-821-325-830, FAX: +49-821-325-8323, EMAIL: vci@sofw.com , INTERNET: www.sofw.com , FOR SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SOeFW JOURNAL FULL TEXT OF THE JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE UNDER www.sofw.com
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The elixir of life and beauty - water - is an important component next to many refined active ingredients in cosmetic formulas. This is why the portion of dool wetness in typical o/w emulsions can be anything up to 90 %. It has become common practice to put active water from various sources into cosmetic products; sources such as spring and thermal water, glacier water, gulf-stream seawater, natural water from volcanic sources, biotechnological water or fossil mineral water. This can replace some or even all of the "normal" water portion. The unique compositions give the skin moisture and essential elements. We present two active waters from our product portfolio as revitalizing and moisturizing additions to cosmetic formulas: Spring Sea Water (r) and Eau Vitale (r) d'Algue Bleue. Spring Sea Water (r) (INCI Maris aqua (and) Phenoxyethanol) is more than just ordinary water: this pure, clear seawater comes from a natural reservoir on the "Granite Rose" coast of Brittany. Surrounded by granite formations and filtered through a thick layer of sand, it picks up a valuable composition of minerals and trace elements. Sodium and potassium ions are eliminated by electrolysis. Besides zinc, magnesium and calcium, its large content of manganese (Mn) and silicate (SiO2) is of particular significance. In an in-vitro study, it was proven that Spring Sea Water (r) significantly leads to an increased rate of synthesis of hemidesmosomes. Hemidesmosomes are specialized structures of the basal keratinocytes and act as mediator in the anchoring junction of the epidermis to the dermis via the basal membrane. The improved dermal-epidermal connection leads to increased communication between the layers of the skin and, among other things, to a regulation of the water circulation in the skin. In addition, the binding of keratinocytes to collagen IV is improved. Furthermore, the moisture content of the skin is improved by an increase in synthesis (in-vitro study) of epidermal lipids. Skin lipids form barriers and bind moisture. Stimulation of the skin's lipid synthesis reinforces the natural skin barrier and transepidermal water loss (TEWL) is reduced. Eau Vitale (r) d'Algue Bleue (INCI: Water (and) Plankton Extract (and) Phenoxyethanol) is a natural, rich water consisting of extracellular

metabolites of blue-green microalga **Spirulina** platensis. The numerous benefits of this "green gold" can be read about in over 300 scientific studies. The **Spirulina** cultures are grown in special bioreactors under optimum, standardized conditions. A rapid exchange of amino acids, nucleic acids, proteins, sugars (exopolysaccharides) and vitamins occurs between the cells and their culture medium. The molecular synthesis of the **Spirulina** is additionally stimulated by a patented process, "physiological forcing". Obtained from the culture medium thus created is the valuable Eau Vitale (r) d'Algue Bleue. It is cleansed, selective electrolysis removes disturbing ions (e.g. NaCl) and, finally, filtration assures sterility. Eau Vitale(r), with its unique composition, combines many interesting actions for face and body care: i) A revitalizing addition for many cosmetic formulas. ii) Immunologically active exopolysacharides are antiradical and fend off infections by stimulating the immune system. iii) Vitamins and trace elements have a skin cleansing action. iv) It protects against loss of moisture and supports the natural skin barrier due to its richness in nutrients and restructuring properties. This special water offers significant marketing advantages especially for daily care and sensitive skin formulas.

SUBJECT HEADING: MARKETING; RAW MATERIALS

CONTROLLED TERM: MARIS AQUA; WATER; WATER QUALITY; SEA PLANTS; AQUATIC PLANTS; MARINE EXTRACTS; ALGAE; **ALGAE DERIVATIVES**; PLANKTON EXTRACT; POLYSACCHARIDES; AMINO ACIDS; MOISTURIZERS; **SKIN CARE**; PROMOTIONS; ADVERTISING; SUPPLIERS; IMPAG; SWITZERLAND; GERMANY

L143 ANSWER 25 OF 48 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2006 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 32095 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical

TITLE: MICROALGAE IN SKIN CARE - THE METAMORPHOSIS FROM WATER TO THE BIOREACTOR

AUTHOR: OBERMAYER B (PENTAPHARM LTD., ENGELGASSE 109, P.O.BOX, CH-4002 BASEL, SWITZERLAND, TEL: +41-61-706 48 48, FAX: +41-61-319 96 19, EMAIL: sales-cosmetics@pentapharm.com , INTERNET: www.pentapharm.com); STOLZ P

SOURCE: SOeFW JOURNAL, ENGLISH EDITION, 2004, 130, 11 (NOVEMBER), 16-21
Availability: VERLAG FUeR CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE H. ZIOLKOWSKY GMBH, POSTFACH 102565, 86015 AUGSBURG, GERMANY, TEL: +49-821-325-830, FAX: +49-821-325-8323, EMAIL: vci@sofw.com , INTERNET: www.sofw.com , FOR SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SOeFW JOURNAL FULL TEXT OF THE JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE UNDER www.sofw.com

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Algae belong to the oldest vegetable organisms on earth: their origin dates back to the precambrium about 3.8 billion years ago, with the development of prokaryotic cyanophytes. Algae are characterized by a large diversity of species: their total number is estimated to amount to approx. 280,000, from which

approx. 39,000 are described. The diversity of their forms varies from macroalgae - up to 70 m long - to microalgae, i.e. protozoans of a few microns only. Microalgae are present in the plankton, where they form the so-called phytoplankton. In this article, Nannochloropsis oculata and Dunaiella salina, two microalgae with good skin care properties, are presented and compared to **Chlorella** vulgaris. In conclusion, the time of growing microalgae by means of exotic looking algae mats in the South Sea seems to be gone. Due to the increasing industrial use of microalgae, biotechnology has entered the market. Ensuring the establishment of highly modern technologies to grow and harvest microalgae. Cultivation in photobioreactors has shown particularly good results, because this equipment provides high-quality alga cultures, completely free of contaminations. Even the parameters color and odor, that up to now have been a thorn for cosmetic chemists, do not have anymore a bad influence on the formulation by using the described cultivation and extraction technologies. The in-vitro screening demonstrated that the tested microalga possess completely different properties: In the presented as well as in further screening tests, **Chlorella** vulgaris did not show the expected efficacy. Therefore, the development of this microalgae as a cosmetic active ingredient was not further investigated. Nannochloropsis oculata not only acts as an optimal protection shield against oxidative stress, but also positively influences collagen synthesis. It has been developed to a cosmetic active ingredient with good skin-tightening properties (combination of short term, lifting effect and long term, firming effect) and is already available on the market. Dunaliella salina did not show any antioxidant effect, but increased collagen synthesis. In further assays, the microalga showed to massively stimulate cell proliferation and turnover, and to positively influence the energy metabolism of skin. A cosmetic active ingredient made from an aqueous Dunaliella salina extract should be marketed in spring 2005.

SUBJECT HEADING: BIOLOGY; TECHNOLOGY; RAW MATERIALS
CONTROLLED TERM: MARITIME EXTRACTS; ALGAE; **ALGAE DERIVATIVES**; **CHLORELLA** VULGARIS; NANNOCHLOROPSIS OCULATA; DUNALIELLA SALINA; ACTIVE INGREDIENTS; **SKIN CARE**; COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS; RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; SUPPLIERS; CREATIVITY; PENTAPHARM; SWITZERLAND

L143 ANSWER 26 OF 48 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2006 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 15946 KOSMET
TITLE: **HYDROLYZED** MICRO WEEDS AS A SOURCE OF VALUABLE BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES
AUTHOR: TOROSYAN E (ALEN MAK LTD, PLOVDID, BULGARIA)
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE, BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND NEW COSMETIC PRODUCTS, MOSCOW, 26-28 NOVEMBER 1996, 108, ABSTRACT ONLY
Meeting Organizer: PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS ASSOCIATION

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 2-2518

OF RUSSIA LA LA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
ABSTRACT: It has been shown in multiple tests that the Chlorococal fresh water micro weeds are an enormous natural resereve with regard to the opportunities to use them as a vast natural reserve, a source of valuable comestible, healing, bioactive, etc, substances. On analysing their contents they have been found to contain proteins (58.6-64.6%) including the invaluable aminoacids (76.4%), lipids and phospholipids, sterols, vitamins (A, B, C, pantotenic acid, H, PP), azulens, alcohols (diaceton, b-phenilethilin, farnezol, etc). on external application there is a definite physiological impact on the acceleration of the cell restoration. They stimulate regeneration of hurt tissues. The hard-heal sores treated with a cream containing micro weeds **hydrolyzate** reseal within 3 weeks, which is considerably less than untreated ones (5-6 weeks). Moreover, such creams are successfully used in eczema treatment. Some **hydrolyzate** fraction containing terpenic carbohydrates, alcohols, phenol carbonic acid and proazulenes suppress significantly the development of some pathogenic bacteria (Salmonella, Klebsiella, E. coli), probably along the way of inhibiting basic metabolism chains. The protein **hydrolyzates**, apart from hydrating and plastering effects, have great impact on cellular penetration and the epidermis regeneration. The micro weed **hydrolyzate** has been included in the Algita cosmetic series
SUBJECT HEADING: BIOLOGY; DERMATOLOGY
CONTROLLED TERM: WATER; PROTEINS; LIPIDS; PHOSPHOLIPIDS; STEROLS; VITAMINS; ACIDS; ALCOHOLS; CELL; CREAMS; ECZEMA; TREATMENT; CARBOHYDRATES; PHENOL; DEVELOPMENT; BACTERIA; METABOLISM; EPIDERMIS; **COSMETICS**; DERMATOLOGY; **ALGAE** DERIVATIVES; PANTOTHENIC ACID; AZULENE; FAESOL; ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES

L143 ANSWER 27 OF 48 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2006 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 13918 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: EUCARYOTE, THALLOPHYTE MARINE PLANTS IN COSMETICS: A NOVEL APPROACH
AUTHOR: SMITH L R (INTERNATIONAL SOURCING INC, USA); CARAMES DE GOUVEA M
SOURCE: IN-COSMETICS EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE, MILAN, ITALY, 28-29 FEBRUARY AND 1 MARCH 1996, PAGES 64-81, 14 REFS Meeting Organizer: REED EXHIBITION COMPANY, ORIEL HOUSE, 26 THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND, SURREY, TW9 1DL, UK Availability: SOFW, BEETHOVENSTRASSE 16, D-86150, AUGSBURG 1, GERMANY
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Seaweeds are eucaryotes, thallophyte marine plants without leaves, stems, roots or vessels They can be monocellular like the **Chlorella** genera (Chlorophyta) or multicellular like the gigantic Macrocystis (Phaeophyta). These photosynthetic forms of life can be found in depths down to 40 meters or

floating near the shore line. The 25,000 seaweed species can thus differ profoundly one from another in cell organisation or chemical constituents, and may have little in common, except that their characteristic mode of nutrition is photosynthetic and they cannot be included in other division of the plant kingdom. Seaweeds grow in a highly concentrated solution of mineral salts and in widely different environments under different light conditions. This paper presents a variety and flexibility of chemical activity that is characteristic of the more primitive forms of life, therefore making seaweeds a unique source of more interesting chemical compounds. They can concentrate minerals from the sea or synthesise vitamins, peptides, sugars, fatty acids or polysaccharides. Looking into this wide collection of molecules offered by different seaweed species, it can be noted that a large number of chemical structures with different related properties are involved. Different chemical and biochemical reactivities will lead to different cosmetic and cosmeceutical effects. Such molecules are, however, entrapped into the matrix of the plant material and, in order to have them available in a cosmetic formulation, we must first extract them from the whole plant

SUBJECT HEADING: RAW MATERIALS; TOILETRIES; COSMETICS
CONTROLLED TERM: **COSMETICS**; LEAVES; STEMS; ROOTS; CELLS; CHEMICALS; NUTRITION; SOLUTIONS; MINERALS; MINERAL SALTS; SALTS; ENVIRONMENT; LIGHT; PAPER; CONCENTRATES; SEA; VITAMINS; PEPTIDES; FATTY ACIDS; ACIDS; POLYSACCHARIDES; CHEMICAL STRUCTURES; LEAD; COSMECEUTICALS; FORMULATIONS; RAW MATERIALS; TOILETRIES; SEAWEED EXTRACTS; ALGINATES; **PROTEINS**; CAROTENOIDS; ALGAE; **ALGAE DERIVATIVES**; COSMETIC PROPERTIES; BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES; EFFICACY RN

L143 ANSWER 28 OF 48 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2006 IFSCC on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 9555 KOSMET
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical
TITLE: ALGAE-DERIVED PROTEINS - EXTRACTION ACTIVITY
AUTHOR: BENHAIM M (EXSYMOL, 4 AVE DU PRINCE HEREDITAIRE ALBERT, MC98000, MONACO); CAILLON J
SOURCE: SYMPOSIUM, NATURALS, SOC COSMET SCIENTISTS, NOVEMBER, 1992, SWINDON, UK, PAPER 13, 9 PAGES, 7 REFS
Meeting Organizer: SOCIETY OF COSMETIC SCIENTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
Availability: SOCIETY OF COSMETIC SCIENTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Animal proteins, which are classically present in cosmetic formulations, are today implicated in sanitary, veterinary, and ethical problems, explaining their actual substitution for vegetable proteins. The marine world is a very interesting raw material source. This paper considers bilichromoproteins, which were tested twice to prove their interest for cosmetics: the fibroblastic cytostimulation test shows a mitotic reactivation which is implicated in some

regenerative phenomena, the histological study visualizes collagen restructuration and elastin regeneration, proving a stimulative effect on the dermic connective tissue

SUBJECT HEADING: RAW MATERIALS; BIOLOGY; PRODUCT EVALUATION

CONTROLLED TERM: **PROTEINS**; EXTRACTION; **COSMETICS**; FORMULATIONS; RAW MATERIALS; PAPER; COLLAGENS; ELASTIN; CONNECTIVE TISSUE; PRODUCT EVALUATION; **ALGAE DERIVATIVES**; **SPIRULINA**; AMINO ACIDS; FIBROBLASTS; BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES; **COSMETIC USES**

L143 ANSWER 29 OF 48 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:258188 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400258580

TITLE: Chlorophyll production from **Spirulina** platensis: Cultivation with urea addition by fed-batch process.

AUTHOR(S): Rangel-Yagui, Carlota de Oliveira; Danesi, Eliane Dalva Godoy; de Carvalho, Joao Carlos Monteiro [Reprint Author]; Sato, Sunao

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemical and Pharmaceutical Technology, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Sao Paulo, Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 580, B-16, 05508-900, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil
jcmdcarv@usp.br

SOURCE: Bioresource Technology, (April 2004) Vol. 92, No. 2, pp. 133-141. print.
CODEN: BIRTEB. ISSN: 0960-8524.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 May 2004
Last Updated on STN: 19 May 2004

ABSTRACT:The cyanobacterium **Spirulina** platensis is an attractive alternative source of the pigment chlorophyll, which is used as a natural color in food, **cosmetic**, and pharmaceutical products. In this work, the influence of the light intensity and urea supplementation as a nitrogen source using fed-batch cultivation for S. platensis growth and chlorophyll content was examined. Cultivations were carried out in 5 l open tanks, at 30 +- 1 degreeC. Response surface methodology was utilized for analysis of the results, and models were obtained for biomass productivity, nitrogen-cell conversion factor and chlorophyll productivity. The best cellular growth was observed with 500 mg/l of urea at a light intensity of 5600 lx, whereas the highest concentration of chlorophyll in the biomass was observed with 500 mg/l of urea at a light intensity of 1400 lx. Overall, the best chlorophyll productivity was observed with 500 mg/l of urea at a light intensity of 3500 lx, providing the optimal balance between the cellular growth and the biomass chlorophyll content.

CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Miscellaneous 00532
Cytology - General 02502
Mathematical biology and statistical methods 04500
Radiation biology - General 06502
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biophysics - Biocybernetics 10515
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Nutrition - General studies, nutritional status and methods 13202
Pharmacology - General 22002
Morphology and cytology of bacteria 30500

Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Food microbiology - General and miscellaneous 39008

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Bioprocess Engineering; Cell Biology; **Cosmetics**; Methods and Techniques; Models and Simulations (Computational Biology); Pharmaceuticals (Pharmacology); Radiation Biology

INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
cell

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
chlorophyll: **cosmetic** ingredient, natural food color, pharmaceutical products ingredient, production; nitrogen: nutrient; urea: nutrient

INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment
biomass productivity model: mathematical and computer techniques; fed-batch cultivation: applied and field techniques; response surface methodology: applied and field techniques

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
biomass productivity; cellular growth; **cosmetics** industry; food: food; foods industry; light intensity; pharmaceutical industry

ORGANISM: Classifier
Oscillatoriales 09230
Super Taxa
Cyanobacteria; Oxygenic Photosynthetic Bacteria; Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
Spirulina platensis (species): producer organisms
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

REGISTRY NUMBER: 7727-37-9 (nitrogen)
57-13-6 (urea)

L143 ANSWER 30 OF 48 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:587090 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300585700
TITLE: Commercial seaweeds in southern Africa.
AUTHOR(S): Anderson, R. J. [Reprint Author]; Bolton, J. J.; Molloy, F. J.; Rotmann, K. W. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Seaweed Unit, Marine and Coastal Management, Roggebaai, 8012, Private Bag X2, Cape Town, South Africa
Anderson@botzoo.uct.ac.za
SOURCE: Chapman, Anthony R. O. [Editor]; Anderson, Robert J. [Editor]; Vreeland, Valerie [Editor]; Davison, Ian R. [Editor]. (2003) pp. 1-12. Proceedings of the 17th International Seaweed Symposium. print.
Publisher: Oxford University Press, 198 Madison Avenue, New York, NY, 10016, USA.
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of the 17th International Seaweed Symposium. Cape Town, South Africa. January 28-February 02, 2001. International Seaweed Association.
ISBN: 0-19-850742-9 (cloth).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book; (Book Chapter)
Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Paper)
LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 2003

CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Ecology: environmental biology - Wildlife management: aquatic 07516
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Tissue culture, apparatus, methods and media 32500
Botany: general and systematic - Algae 50504
Invertebrata: comparative, experimental morphology, physiology and pathology - Mollusca 64026

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Aquaculture

INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
fronds; stipe

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
alginate; carrageenan; colloids; phycocolloids; plant growth stimulant

INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment
beach casting: applied and field techniques; open-water cultivation: applied and field techniques, culturing techniques; thalassotherapy: clinical techniques, therapeutic and prophylactic techniques

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
cosmetic uses; fish food additives; florist products; mariculture; phycology; seaweed industry; soil conditioner

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS: Angola (Africa, Ethiopian region); Luderitz Bay (Namibia, Africa, Ethiopian region); Mozambique (Africa, Ethiopian region); South Africa (Africa, Ethiopian region)

ORGANISM: Classifier
Algae 13000
Super Taxa
Plantae
Organism Name
seaweed (common): commercial species
Taxa Notes
Algae, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

ORGANISM: Classifier
Basidiomycetes 15300
Super Taxa
Fungi; Plantae
Organism Name
mushroom (common): commercial species
Taxa Notes
Fungi, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

ORGANISM: Classifier
Gastropoda 61200
Super Taxa
Mollusca; Invertebrata; Animalia
Organism Name
abalone (common): commercial species
Taxa Notes
Animals, Invertebrates, Mollusks

ORGANISM: Classifier
Phaeophyta 14300
Super Taxa
Algae; Plantae
Organism Name
Ecklonia (genus) [kelp (common)]: commercial species,

food
Laminaria (genus): commercial species
Taxa Notes
Algae, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
ORGANISM: Classifier
Rhodophyta 14700
Super Taxa
Algae; Plantae
Organism Name
Aeodes orbitosa (species): commercial species, carrageenophyte
Gelidium abbottiorum (species): commercial species
Gelidium pristoides (species): commercial species
Gelidium pteridifolium (species): commercial species
Gigartina polycarpa (species): commercial species, carrageenophyte
Gracilaria (genus): commercial species
Gracilariopsis (genus): commercial species
Hypnea spicifera (species): commercial species, carrageenophyte
Mazzaella capensis (species): commercial species, carrageenophyte
Porphyra (genus): commercial species
Sarcothalia stiriata (species): commercial species, carrageenophyte
Taxa Notes
Algae, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants
REGISTRY NUMBER: 9005-32-7 (alginate)
9000-07-1 (carrageenan)

L143 ANSWER 31 OF 48 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:534091 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200534091
TITLE: Ophthalmic product colored with blue alga extract.
AUTHOR(S): Scherer, Anton [Inventor, Reprint author]; Schwind, Peter [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Frammersbach, Germany
ASSIGNEE: Novartis, AG, Basel, Switzerland
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6440411 20020827
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Aug. 27, 2002) Vol. 1261, No. 4. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 16 Oct 2002
ABSTRACT:The present invention is directed to an ophthalmic product comprising, as a colouring agent, the extract of an alga. A preferred class of alga the extract of which is useful in the present invention is blue alga (***Spirulina*** type), more preferred it is Japanese blue alga (***Spirulina*** platensis). The ophthalmic product is preferably a contact lens care product.
NAT. PATENT. CLASSIF.:424944000
CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Miscellaneous 00532
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Cosmetics
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
ophthalmic product colored with blue alga extract:

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contact lens care product

L143 ANSWER 32 OF 48 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:375385 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100375385
TITLE: Depigmenting **cosmetic** skin-care composition and use thereof.
AUTHOR(S): Dampeirou, Christian [Inventor, Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Allonne, France
ASSIGNEE: C 3 D, France
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6190664 20010220
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb. 20, 2001) Vol. 1243, No. 3. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
ABSTRACT:A **cosmetic** skin-care composition containing as the active principle a depigmentationally active combination of (a) an acidic mixture including (i) at least one alpha-hydroxylated acid or a derivative thereof, with the exception of ascorbic acid, and (ii) at least one compound selected from the group which consists of kojic acid, caffeic acid, azelaic acid, aminobutyric acid, fusaric acid, 5-hydroxy 2-hydroxymethyl-gamma-pyridone, and derivatives thereof, and (b) at least one active component of a plant extract from at least one plant selected from white mulberry, liquorice, skull cap, grapefruit, birch, heather, strawberry tree, bearberry, lemon, lettuce, oarweed, cucumber, ginseng, hop, sweet corn, feverfew, sage, soya, elder, ***spirulina***, lime, ferocious aloe, yukinoshita, bloodwort, hoelen, wood rose, alpha-orizanol, burnet, ginkgo biloba, tanlex VB and Eclipsa alba, with the proviso that when the composition contains kojic acid and a liquorice extract, it contains at least one other plant extract component. The use of said composition for preparing a drug or in a **cosmetic** method is also disclosed.
NAT. PATENT. CLASSIF.:424195100
CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Miscellaneous 00532
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Dermatology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
depigmenting **cosmetic** skin-care composition: depigmentationally active combination

L143 ANSWER 33 OF 48 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:209392 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800209392
TITLE: Commercial production of microalgae in the Asia-Pacific rim.
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Yuan-Kun [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol., Natl. Univ. Singapore, Lower Kent Ridge Rd., Singapore 119260, Singapore
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Phycology, (1997) Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 403-411. print.
CODEN: JAPPEL. ISSN: 0921-8971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 May 1998
Last Updated on STN: 11 May 1998

ABSTRACT:There are around 110 commercial producers of microalgae in the Asia-Pacific region, with annual production capacity ranging from 3 to 500 T. About nine-tenth of the algal cultivation plants are located in Asia. The commercially cultivated microalgae include **Chlorella**, ***Spirulina*** , Dunaliella, Nannochloris, Nitzschia, Crypthecodinium, Schizochytrium, Tetraselmis, Skeletonema, Isochrysis and Chaetoceros. Most of the commercially produced algal biomass is being marketed as health food, in the forms of tablets and capsules. Algae and their extract are also included in noodles, wine, beverages, breakfast cereals and **cosmetics**.

CONCEPT CODE: Ecology: environmental biology - wildlife management: aquatic 07516
Food technology - General and methods 13502
Bacteriology, general and systematic 30000
Food microbiology - General and miscellaneous 39008
Economic botany 52000

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Aquaculture

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
aquacultural industry; annual production capacity; commercial production; **cosmetics**; cultivation sites; foods; product applications

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS: Asia (Palearctic region); Asia-Pacific Rim (Unclassified); Pacific (Pacific Ocean)

ORGANISM: Classifier
Algae 13000
Super Taxa
Plantae
Organism Name
microalgae
Taxa Notes
Algae, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

ORGANISM: Classifier
Chlorophyta 13300
Super Taxa
Algae; Plantae
Organism Name
Chlorella
Dunaliella
Nannochloris
Tetraselmis
Taxa Notes
Algae, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

ORGANISM: Classifier
Chrysophyta 13500
Super Taxa
Algae; Plantae
Organism Name
Chaetoceros
Isochrysis
Nitzschia
Skeletonema
Taxa Notes
Algae, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

ORGANISM: Classifier
Oscillatoriales 09230
Super Taxa
Cyanobacteria; Oxygenic Photosynthetic Bacteria; Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
Spirulina

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 2-2518

Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGANISM: Classifier
Pyrrophyta 14500
Super Taxa
Algae; Plantae
Organism Name
Crypthecodinium
Schizochytrium
Taxa Notes
Algae, Microorganisms, Nonvascular Plants, Plants

L143 ANSWER 34 OF 48 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:413871 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799705914
TITLE: **Spirulina** industry in China: Present status and future prospects.
AUTHOR(S): Li, Ding-Mei [Reprint author]; Qi, Yu-Zao
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Sci. Technology Commission China, 52 Sanlihe Road, Beijing 100045, China
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Phycology, (1997) Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 25-28.
CODEN: JAPPEL. ISSN: 0921-8971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Sep 1997
Last Updated on STN: 24 Sep 1997
ABSTRACT:The **Spirulina** industry in China is developing rapidly as a national strategic programme. Currently, there are more than 80 production factories, with a total annual production of more than 350 t dry powder and total production area of over 10-6 m-2. **Spirulina** products are being used as food, forage and medicine. The low unit area output and non-consistent product quality call for further research on photosynthesis, strain selection and photobioreactor development, as well as product standardization and quality assurance.
CONCEPT CODE: Food technology - General and methods 13502
Animal production - Feeds and feeding 26504
Food microbiology - General and miscellaneous 39008
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Animal Husbandry (Agriculture); Bioprocess Engineering; Foods
INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
bacterial industry; **cosmetic** industry; food industry; forage industry; pharmaceutical industry; BIOPROCESS ENGINEERING; INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION; PHOTOBIOREACTOR DEVELOPMENT; STRAIN SELECTION
GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS: China (Asia, Palearctic region); Palearctic region (Palearctic region)
ORGANISM: Classifier
Oscillatoriales 09230
Super Taxa
Cyanobacteria; Oxygenic Photosynthetic Bacteria; Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
Spirulina
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

L143 ANSWER 35 OF 48 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on

STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:450203 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199243083203; BR43:83203
TITLE: FEEDS FOODS AND PIGMENTS FROM **SPIRULINA.**
AUTHOR(S): CYSEWSKI G R [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: CYANOTECH CORP, KONA, HAWAII 96740, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Phycology, (1992) Vol. 28, No. 3 SUPPL, pp. 12.
Meeting Info.: 1992 MEETING OF THE PHYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, HONOLULU, HAWAII, USA, AUGUST 9-13, 1992. J PHYCOL.
CODEN: JPYLAJ. ISSN: 0022-3646.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Sep 1992
Last Updated on STN: 30 Sep 1992
CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Food technology - General and methods 13502
Animal production - Feeds and feeding 26504
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Microbiological apparatus, methods and media 32000
Food microbiology - Biosynthesis, bioassay and fermentation 39007
Food microbiology - General and miscellaneous 39008
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Bioprocess Engineering; Foods; Methods and Techniques
INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
ABSTRACT CULTURE REQUIREMENTS PHYCOCYANIN FOOD COLORING **COSMETIC** COLORING
ORGANISM: Classifier
Oscillatoriales 09230
Super Taxa
Cyanobacteria; Oxygenic Photosynthetic Bacteria; Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

L143 ANSWER 36 OF 48 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005519414 EMBASE
TITLE: Highly efficient production of nootkatone, the grapefruit aroma from valencene, by biotransformation.
AUTHOR: Furusawa M.; Hashimoto T.; Noma Y.; Asakawa Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Y. Asakawa, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tokushima Bunri University, Yamashiro-cho, Tokushima 770-8514, Japan. asakawa@ph.bunri-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin, (2005) Vol. 53, No. 11, pp. 1513-1514.
Refs: 18
ISSN: 0009-2363 CODEN: CPBTAL
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20051222
Last Updated on STN: 20051222
ABSTRACT: Nootkatone (2), the most important and expensive aromatic of

grapefruit, decreases the somatic fat ratio, and thus its demand is increasing in the cosmetic and fiber sectors. A sesquiterpene hydrocarbon, (+)-valencene (1), which is cheaply obtained from Valencia orange, was biotransformed by the green algae Chlorella species and fungi such as Mucor species, Botryosphaeria dothidea, and Botryodiplodia theobromae to afford nootkatone (2) in high yield. .COPYRGT. 2005 Pharmaceutical Society of Japan.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*biotransformation
*aromatization
drug identification
grapefruit
fiber
orange (fruit)
green alga
Chlorella
species
Mucor
botryosphaeria dothidea
botryodiplodia theobromae
fungus
quantum yield
oxidation
Mitsunobu reaction
reproducibility
article
Drug Descriptors:
*nootkatone
*flavoring agent
*valencene
*sesquiterpene derivative
fat
cosmetic
unclassified drug

L143 ANSWER 37 OF 48 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004492815 EMBASE
TITLE: Valuable products from biotechnology of microalgae.
AUTHOR: Pulz O.; Gross W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: O. Pulz, IGV Inst. F. Getreideverarbeitung G., Arthur-Scheunert-Allee 40-41, 14558 Nuthetal, Germany. pulz@igv-gmbh.de
SOURCE: Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, (2004) Vol. 65, No. 6, pp. 635-648. .
Refs: 56
ISSN: 0175-7598 CODEN: AMBIDG
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041202
Last Updated on STN: 20041202

ABSTRACT: The biotechnology of microalgae has gained considerable importance in recent decades. Applications range from simple biomass production for food and feed to valuable products for ecological applications. For most of these applications, the market is still developing and the biotechnological use of microalgae will extend into new areas. Considering the enormous biodiversity of microalgae and recent developments in genetic engineering, this group of

organisms represents one of the most promising sources for new products and applications. With the development of sophisticated culture and screening techniques, microalgal biotechnology can already meet the high demands of both the food and pharmaceutical industries. .COPYRGT. Springer-Verlag 2004.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*food biotechnology
*biotechnology
***alga**
biomass production
biodiversity
genetic engineering
Cyanobacterium
species difference
Prochlorales
green alga
Euglena
red alga
Dinoflagellate
microbial biomass
nutrition
animal food
aquaculture
environmental monitoring
carbon dioxide fixation
human
nonhuman
short survey
Drug Descriptors:
fertilizer
polyunsaturated fatty acid
cosmetic
polysaccharide
antioxidant
food dye
toxin
stable isotope

L143 ANSWER 38 OF 48 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004050673 EMBASE
TITLE: [Microalgae, a gold mine for the biotechs].
MICROALGUES, UNE MINE D'OR POUR LES BIOTECHS.
AUTHOR: Landousy M.-T.,
SOURCE: Biofutur, (2004) No. 240, pp. 14. .
Refs: 1
ISSN: 0294-3506 CODEN: BIOFEM
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
LANGUAGE: French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040212
Last Updated on STN: 20040212
CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*biotechnology
***alga**
***microalga**
practice guideline

chemical composition
acclimatization
geographic distribution
bioreactor
nonhuman
note
Drug Descriptors:
polysaccharide
phospholipid
amine
cosmetic

L143 ANSWER 39 OF 48 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003425279 EMBASE
TITLE: Use of complementary alternative medicines in patients with gastrointestinal diseases.
AUTHOR: Kumashiro R.; Koga Y.; Hisamochi A.; Kuwahara R.; Abe H.; Ishii K.; Shakado S.; Sakai H.; Ono N.; Shirachi M.; Fukushima H.; Shirachi A.; Yamashita F.; Yano Y.; Miyajima I.; Sata M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: R. Kumashiro, Second Department of Medicine, Kurume University, Fukuoka, Japan
SOURCE: Acta Hepatologica Japonica, (2003) Vol. 44, No. 9, pp. 435-442. .
Refs: 24
ISSN: 0451-4203 CODEN: KNZOAU
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Japanese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20031106
Last Updated on STN: 20031106

ABSTRACT: We investigated the use of complementary alternative medicines(CAM) in patients with gastrointestinal diseases by inquiry sheet. A total of 451 answer sheets were recovered. More than 70% was or is taking CAM. Most of them began taking them without consulting doctors. Ten per cent of patients did not receive an appropriate direction from their doctors in consultation. In 3 patients(0.9%), biochemical tests was deteriorated. Twenty-nine patients(8.4%) took these items to compensate the drugs given by doctors. Proper handling and location of CAM, together with understanding of CAM by doctors are desirable.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*alternative medicine
*gastrointestinal disease
drug safety
consultation
liver disease
Agaricus
Chlorella
garlic
Aloe
wheat
apricot
egg yolk

ginseng
seaweed
Lactobacillus
human
male
female
major clinical study
aged
adult
article
Drug Descriptors:
vitamin
Curcuma longa
propolis
royal jelly
amino acid
chitosan
Ginkgo biloba extract
glucan
glucosamine
phosphatidylcholine
musk
catechin
ginger extract
zinc
melatonin
Sabal extract
polylactic acid

CAS REGISTRY NO.: (Curcuma longa) 8024-37-1; (propolis) 8012-89-3; (royal jelly) 8031-67-2; (amino acid) 65072-01-7; (chitosan) 9012-76-4; (glucan) 9012-72-0, 9037-91-6; (glucosamine) 3416-24-8, 4607-22-1; (phosphatidylcholine) 55128-59-1, 8002-43-5; (musk) 123-69-3; (catechin) 13392-26-2, 154-23-4; (zinc) 7440-66-6; (melatonin) 73-31-4; (polylactic acid) 26100-51-6

L143 ANSWER 40 OF 48 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002398221 EMBASE
TITLE: [Leucoderma after treatment with anticellulite gel containing algae sludges (Guam)].
LEUCODERMA DOPO TRATTAMENTO CON GEL AI FANGHI D'ALGA ANTICELLULITE (GUAM).
AUTHOR: Ricci L.; Orifici G.; Pedrinazzi C.; Cervadoro G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L. Ricci, Sc. di Specializzazione in Dermatol., Universita di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
SOURCE: Annali Italiani di Dermatologia Clinica e Sperimentale, (2002) Vol. 56, No. 2, pp. 102. .
Refs: 2
ISSN: 1592-6826 CODEN: ADCRAG
COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
052 Toxicology
LANGUAGE: Italian
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021121
Last Updated on STN: 20021121
CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:

*leukoderma: DI, diagnosis
*leukoderma: SI, side effect
*herbal medicine
***alga**
cosmetic industry
drug surveillance program
anamnesis
Guam
skin allergy: SI, side effect
human
female
case report
adult
letter
Drug Descriptors:
***cosmetic: AE, adverse drug reaction**
***cosmetic: PD, pharmacology**

L143 ANSWER 41 OF 48 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92009743 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992009743
TITLE: [Enhancing coproducts].
LA VALORISATION DES COPRODUITS.
AUTHOR: Durand P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ifremer, Centre de Nantes, BP 1049, 44037 Nantes Cedex 01, France
SOURCE: Biofutur, (1991) No. 106, pp. 48-52. .
ISSN: 0294-3506 CODEN: BIOFEM
COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 920320
Last Updated on STN: 920320
CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
***alga**
*fish
marine environment
nonhuman
priority journal
short survey
Drug Descriptors:
cosmetic

L143 ANSWER 42 OF 48 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-430824 [40] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-161200
TITLE: Wipe useful for improving skin health comprises a fibrous wipe substrate and a sphingomyelinase activity increasing agent and/or a ceramidase activity decreasing agent.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 D22 F07
INVENTOR(S): KOENIG, D W; VAN GOMPEL, J J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KIMB) KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 104
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC

```
------------------------------------------------------
US 2004096485   A1 20040520 (200440)*      12 A61K035-72
WO 2004045574   A1 20040603 (200440)  EN      A61K007-48<--
   RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS
       LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
    W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
       DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
       KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL
       PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA
       ZM ZW
AU 2003225245   A1 20040615 (200470)          A61K007-48<--
BR 2003016025   A  20050913 (200561)          A61K007-48<--
EP 1585494      A1 20051019 (200568)  EN      A61K007-48<--
    R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV
       MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR
```

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004096485	A1	US 2002-299161	20021119
WO 2004045574	A1	WO 2003-US13489	20030429
AU 2003225245	A1	AU 2003-225245	20030429
BR 2003016025	A	BR 2003-16025	20030429
		WO 2003-US13489	20030429
EP 1585494	A1	EP 2003-721964	20030429
		WO 2003-US13489	20030429

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2003225245	A1	Based on	WO 2004045574
BR 2003016025	A	Based on	WO 2004045574
EP 1585494	A1	Based on	WO 2004045574

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-299161 20021119
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: **A61K007-48**; A61K035-72
SECONDARY: A61K009-70; A61K035-78; A61K035-80
BASIC ABSTRACT:

US2004096485 A UPAB: 20040624
NOVELTY - A wipe comprises a fibrous wipe substrate (A) and a sphingomyelinase activity increasing agent (B) and/or a ceramidase activity decreasing agent (C).

ACTIVITY - Dermatological.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - In a personal care product (e.g. a diaper, training pants, adult incontinence garments, feminine napkins, paper towels, tampons, breast pads, interlabial pads, facial tissue, wound management products or bath tissue) for increasing the intracellular concentration of ceramides or for decreasing the activity of ceramidase on skin (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (B) Increases the sphingomyelinase activity for the production of ceramide by at least 100 (preferably at least 200, especially at least 400)% as determined by a Sphingomyelinase Activity Screening Test (SAST). (C) Decreases the sphingomyelinase activity for decreasing ceramide activity by at least at least 50 (preferably at least 75, especially at least 90)% as determined by a Ceramidase Activity Screening Test (CAST). The wipe is economical.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V03A; A12-V04C; B04-A08; B04-A10; B04-F09C; B05-A01B; B10-B02D; B14-D03; B14-L01; B14-L06; B14-N17; D08-B09; D09-C02; D09-C03; D09-C04; F04-E04

L143 ANSWER 43 OF 48 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-843456 [78] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-543931 [52]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-236979
TITLE: Topical composition for lightening skin, hair, lips, and/or nails, contains carboxylmethyl cysteamine to regulate melanin synthesis.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 D21 E19
INVENTOR(S): JONES, B; MAHALINGAM, H; MCCAIN, N
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AVON) AVON PROD INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2003157202	A1	20030821	(200378)*		6	A61K035-78

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003157202	A1 CIP of	US 2001-34186	20011228
		US 2002-319781	20021213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-319781 20021213; US 2001-34186 20011228
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K035-78
SECONDARY: C12N009-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2003157202 A UPAB: 20031203
NOVELTY - A topical lightening composition consists of carboxylmethyl cysteamine to regulate melanin synthesis, and **cosmetic** vehicle.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Tyrosinase Inhibitor; DOPAchrome Tautomerase Inhibitor; DHICA Polymerase Inhibitor.
USE - The inventive composition is used for lightening skin, hair, lips, and/or nails. It is topically applied to treat freckles, age spots, dark spots, hyperpigmentation, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, discoloration, melasma, cholasma, after-burn scar, nail stain, yellowing, and/or dark circles under the eye. The composition may be in form of cream, lotion, ointment, gel, foam, pomade, aerosol spray, pump spray, stick, towelette, and patch. (All claimed)
ADVANTAGE - The inventive composition lightens the skin, hair, lips, and/or nails by regulating melanin production, and altering, inhibiting, impeding, or modifying the uptake of melanin.
Dwg.0/0
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B03-F; B04-A08C2; B04-A09; B04-A10; B04-B04L; B04-N04; B07-A02B; B09-B; B10-A07; B10-B02D; B10-E02; B14-N17; D08-B09; E10-B02D8

L143 ANSWER 44 OF 48 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-708277 [67] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-195235
TITLE: Intensive repair serum used as skin **cosmetics** such as cream or lotion for treating damaged skin, comprises Morinda citrifolia fruit juice.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 D21
INVENTOR(S): JENSEN, C J; ROBINSON, H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JENS-I) JENSEN C J; (ROBI-I) ROBINSON H; (MORI-N) MORINDA INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2002192246	A1	20021219	(200367)*		10	A61K007-00<--
US 6589514	B2	20030708	(200367)			A61K007-42<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002192246	A1	US 2001-836869	20010417
US 6589514	B2	US 2001-836869	20010417

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-836869 20010417
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: **A61K007-00**; **A61K007-42**
SECONDARY: **A61K007-44**; **A61K007-48**; A61K031-355; A61K031-70
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2002192246 A UPAB: 20060106
NOVELTY - Intensive repair serum comprises 0.1-80 weight% Morinda citrifolia fruit juice.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological.
No biological tests or results are given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - Used as skin **cosmetics** in the form of serum or rejuvenating ointment or cream, as conditioner, moisturizer and skin softener, for treating and repairing the damaged skin such as sensitive, dry and/or flaky skin, soothens red and/or irritated skin, and for treating spots, pimples, blemishes, and other skin irregularities.
ADVANTAGE - The serum treats the skin and delays the visible signs of actual aging and weathered skin such as wrinkles, lines, sagging, hyperpigmentation and age spots. The serum improves the appearance and condition of damaged skin. The serum is intensively used and is formulated with the skin's natural building blocks that speeds the skin's ability to repair itself and keeps the barrier function at optimal levels. The serum increases the thickness, flexibility and elasticity of skin and prevents or reduces the appearance of wrinkled, lined or aged skin. The formulation gives a complete response to the loss of skin tone and promotes immediate and continuous benefits to boost hydration and firmness of the surface layer of the skin.
Dwg.0/0
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V04C; B03-A; B03-F; B03-H; B04-A08; B04-A09; B04-A10; B04-B01; B04-C02; B04-C03; B05-A01B; B05-A02; B05-B02C; B05-C01; B06-H; B07-H; B10-C02;

B10-C04; B10-E04; B10-G02; B14-N17; D08-B09A1;
D08-B09A3

L143 ANSWER 45 OF 48 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-426374 [46] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-129174
TITLE: Extract of blue alga with high magnesium content, useful for dermatological or **cosmetic** treatment of skin and hair, stimulates synthesis of adenosine triphosphate and matrix proteins.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 D21
INVENTOR(S): JASSOY, C; KAETEN, M; KOEHLER, E; KURTH, E; PULZ, O; SCHLOTMANN, K; WALDMANN-LAUE, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HENK) HENKEL KGAA
COUNTRY COUNT: 32
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
DE 10059107	A1	20010628	(200146)*		15	C12N001-12
WO 2001047473	A2	20010705	(200146)	GE		A61K007-00<--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR						
W: AU BR CA CN CZ HU JP MX NO PL SK US						
AU 2001026735	A	20010709	(200164)			A61K007-00<--
EP 1239813	A2	20020918	(200269)	GE		A61K007-06<--
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR						
EP 1239813	B1	20050413	(200525)	GE		A61K007-06<--
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR						
DE 50010059	G	20050519	(200535)			A61K007-06<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 10059107	A1	DE 2000-10059107	20001128
WO 2001047473	A2	WO 2000-EP12691	20001214
AU 2001026735	A	AU 2001-26735	20001214
EP 1239813	A2	EP 2000-989977	20001214
		WO 2000-EP12691	20001214
EP 1239813	B1	EP 2000-989977	20001214
		WO 2000-EP12691	20001214
DE 50010059	G	DE 2000-00010059	20001214
		EP 2000-989977	20001214
		WO 2000-EP12691	20001214

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001026735	A	Based on	WO 2001047473
EP 1239813	A2	Based on	WO 2001047473
EP 1239813	B1	Based on	WO 2001047473
DE 50010059	G	Based on	EP 1239813
		Based on	WO 2001047473

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1999-19962351 19991223
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: **A61K007-00**; **A61K007-06**; C12N001-12
SECONDARY: **A61K007-48**; A61K035-80; C12P001-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:

DE 10059107 A UPAB: 20010815
NOVELTY - Aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic extract (A) of blue alga that has magnesium content at least 10 weight% dry matter basis, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) preparing (A); and
(2) a dermatological or **cosmetic** composition for treating skin or hair containing at least 0.01-10 weight% (A), dry matter basis, in a topical carrier.
ACTIVITY - Dermatological.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - (A) stimulates intracellular synthesis of ATP (adenosine triphosphate) and matrix proteins by keratinocytes, and differentiation of such cells. Normal human epidermal keratinocytes were cultured for 3 days, then the culture medium replaced by a test solution containing 0.5 weight% of a **Spirulina** extract containing 0.6 weight% magnesium (14 weight% dry matter basis), and incubation continued at 37 deg. C under 5% carbon dioxide. The ATP concentration of the lysed cells was 154% of that for a control after 3 hr and 133% after 6 hr.
USE - (A) are used in dermatological and **cosmetic** compositions for treatment or cleaning of skin and hair, particularly for treatment of dry skin and as additives to culture media to stimulate intracellular synthesis of adenosine triphosphate and proteins.
Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-A10; B14-N17; B14-R02; D05-H08; D08-B03; D08-B09

L143 ANSWER 46 OF 48 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-237496 [24] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-075722
TITLE: Extraction of biologically active substances from **chlorella** micro-algae biomass - with preliminary organic solvent treatment of the biomass and separation of the lipid-pigment complex obtd..
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D13 D16 D21
INVENTOR(S): ALBITSKAYA, O N; MASLENNIKOVA, V G; ZADORIN, N N
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MESH-I) MESHCHERYAKOVA A L
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
RU 2044770	C1	19950927	(199624)*		6	C12N001-12

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
RU 2044770	C1	RU 1992-15390	19921229

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: RU 1992-15390 19921229
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: C12N001-12
SECONDARY: A23J003-20; A23K001-00; C12P021-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:
RU 2044770 C UPAB: 19970410
Extraction of biologically active substances from **Chlorella** micro-algae biomass (CMAB) comprises heat treatment of the biomass at 100 deg. C, two-stage hydrolysis by cellulolytic and proteolytic enzymes,

with subsequent boiling and separation of the aqueous phase containing the **protein hydrolysate** and the unhydrolysed biomass residue. The CMAB is previously treated with an organic solvent, with separation of the lipid-pigment complex obtd. and the CMAB is subjected to enzyme hydrolysis until the dry substance content of the biomass aqueous phase attains 5.0-5.8%.

USE - The prods. are useful in the pharmaceutical industry for the production of **cosmetics**, in medical microbiology, for the production of nutrient media, in agriculture, for the production of fodder additives and in fish breeding.

ADVANTAGE - The cpds. are obtd. in quantities much higher than previously.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-B01B; C04-B01B; D03-G02; D05-C13; D05-H13; D08-B09A

L143 ANSWER 47 OF 48 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-296105 [39] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-128197
TITLE: Tooth paste compsn. containing chalk and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose - contains sodium lauryl-sulphate, glycerine, propylene glycol, **protein hydrolysate**, citric oil, propyl para-hydroxy-benzoate, and water.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 D21 E19
INVENTOR(S): KOZLYANINA, N P; SKLYAR, V E; TERESHINA, T P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KDSO-R) KRASD SOUVENIR WKS; (ODST-R) ODESS STOMATOLOGY
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
SU 1528495	A	19891215	(199039)*			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
SU 1528495	A	SU 1986-4102217	19860516

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1986-4102217 19860516
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.: **A61K007-16**
BASIC ABSTRACT:

SU 1528495 A UPAB: 19930928

Addition of propylene glycol (I), **chlorella protein hydrolysate** (II), citric oil (III), perfumery oil (IV) and propyl p-hydroxybenzoate (V) to the toothpaste, improves its properties.

The mixture contains (in weight%): chalk 25-45, Na e carboxymethylcellulose 0.5-2, Na laurylsulphate 0.05-1, glycerine 12-25, (I) 0.5-4, (II) 0.05-0.5, (III) 0.5-2, (IV) 0.5-2, (V) 0.1-0.8, scent 0.5-2 and balance water.

ADVANTAGE - Increased protection against caries is obtd.

Bul.46/15.12.89

0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A10-E21A; A12-V04B; B04-B01C; B04-B04A5; B10-E02; B10-E04C; B12-M02A; D08-A05; E10-E02F; E10-E04H

L143 ANSWER 48 OF 48 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977-35088Y [20] WPIDS
TITLE: Stabiliser for oil and water emulsions - comprising alkali **hydrolysate** of liquid **protein** extract from microorganisms.
DERWENT CLASS: D16 D21 D25
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (IDEK) IDEMITSU KOSAN CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
JP 52042483	A	19770402	(197720)*			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1975-118261 19751002
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.: A23J001-00; **A61K007-40**; B01F017-30
BASIC ABSTRACT:
JP 52042483 A UPAB: 19930901
Microorganism is yeast, such as Saccharomyces, Torulopsis, Rhodotorula, Candida, etc. bacteria such as Micrococcus, etc., mould such as Aspergillus or duckweed, such as **Chlorella.** The microorganism bodies are treated to obtain **protein** extract liquid, and then **hydrolysed** using 0.1-1.0 N aqueous solution of NaOH.
The emulsion stabiliser is used in mfr. of e.g detergents, **cosmetics**, and ointment bases.
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB
MANUAL CODES: CPI: D08-B; D11-B

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:38:09 ON 06 FEB 2006

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=> d his nofile

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:18:38 ON 06 FEB 2006)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:19:50 ON 06 FEB 2006
                SET LINE 250
                SET DETAIL OFF
                E US2003-739085/AP,PRN 25
                SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH
L1            1 SEA ABB=ON  US2003-739085/AP
                SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH
                SET LINE LOGIN
                SET DETAIL LOGIN
                D SCAN
                E COSMETICS+ALL/CT

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:21:12 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:25:13 ON 06 FEB 2006
L2          208 SEA ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L3         9800 SEA ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L4        75377 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETICS+NT,OLD/CT
L5        55185 SEA ABB=ON  HYDROLYSIS/CT
L6         6040 SEA ABB=ON  PROTEIN HYDROLYZATES/OBI
L7        17258 SEA ABB=ON  ALGAE/CT
L8         3658 SEA ABB=ON  CHLORELLA/CT
L9          356 SEA ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT
L10         796 SEA ABB=ON  SPIRULINA/CT
L11      820012 SEA ABB=ON  PROTEINS/CT
L12      130072 SEA ABB=ON  PEPTIDES/CT
L13         104 SEA ABB=ON  WAKAME/OBI
L14        4925 SEA ABB=ON  PROTEIN HYDROLYZATES/CT
L15           6 SEA ABB=ON  L2 AND L3
                D SCAN TI
L16           1 SEA ABB=ON  (L2 OR L3) AND L4 AND ((L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR
                L13)
L17           2 SEA ABB=ON  (L2 OR L3) AND (L5 OR L14) AND ((L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR
                L10) OR L13)
L18           1 SEA ABB=ON  L13 AND L15
                D SCAN
                E UNDARIA PINNATIFIDA+ALL/CT
L19         555 SEA ABB=ON  UNDARIA PINNATIFIDA/CT
L20         359 SEA ABB=ON  L4 AND ((L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR L19 OR L13)
L21          21 SEA ABB=ON  L4 AND ((L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR L19 OR L13) AND
                (L6 OR ((L11 OR L12) AND L5))
L22         121 SEA ABB=ON  ((L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR L19 OR L13) AND L4
L23           8 SEA ABB=ON  ((L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR L19 OR L13) AND L4 AND (L6
                OR ((L11 OR L12) AND L5))
L24           0 SEA ABB=ON  L7(L)COS/RL
L25        1134 SEA ABB=ON  (L6 OR (L11 OR L12))(L)COS/RL
L26           9 SEA ABB=ON  (L6 OR ((L11 OR L12) AND L5)) AND L25 AND L4 AND
                L7
                D SCAN TI
L27           8 SEA ABB=ON  L26 NOT L23

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:33:06 ON 06 FEB 2006
L28         100 SEA ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L29        3793 SEA ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L30       15842 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETIC#
L31         893 SEA ABB=ON  SHAMPOO?
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L32          140 SEA ABB=ON  MOUSSE?
L*** DEL       0 S HAIR PREPARTION?
L33          352 SEA ABB=ON  SKIN(2A)(CREAM# OR LOTION#)
L34           31 SEA ABB=ON  HAIR PREPARATION?
L35       151625 SEA ABB=ON  ALGAE
L36        11648 SEA ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L37          423 SEA ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR ULOPTERYX)(A)
                 PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L38       133755 SEA ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L39            1 SEA ABB=ON  L28 AND L29
                 D SCAN
L40            0 SEA ABB=ON  (L28 OR L29) AND (L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34)
                 AND (L35 OR L36 OR L37)
L41           76 SEA ABB=ON  (L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34) AND (L35 OR L36
                 OR L37)
L42           13 SEA ABB=ON  (L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34) AND (L36 OR L37)

L43            0 SEA ABB=ON  L41 AND L38
                 D SCAN L42
L44        23165 SEA ABB=ON  ALGA OR MICROALGA#
L45            0 SEA ABB=ON  ((L35 OR L36 OR L37) OR L44) AND (L30 OR L31 OR
                 L32 OR L33 OR L34) AND L38
L46      1973657 SEA ABB=ON  PROTEIN# OR PEPTIDE#
L47           10 SEA ABB=ON  ((L35 OR L36 OR L37) OR L44) AND (L30 OR L31 OR
                 L32 OR L33 OR L34) AND L46
                 D SCAN
                 D QUE
                 D QUE L42
                 D KWIC L42 1-5
L48        10242 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETIC#/IT
                 D QUE L42
L49        10242 SEA ABB=ON  (L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34) AND L48
L50            7 SEA ABB=ON  (L30 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34) AND L48 AND (L36
                 OR L37)

     FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 12:44:01 ON 06 FEB 2006
L51            1 SEA ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L52            2 SEA ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L53           28 SEA ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
                 D QUE L37
L54            1 SEA ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR ULOPTERYX)(A)
                 PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L55            0 SEA ABB=ON  (L51 AND L52) OR ((L51 OR L52) AND (L53 OR L54))
                 E SHAMPOO/CT
                 E E4+ALL
L56          911 SEA ABB=ON  SHAMPOO#/CT
                 E HAIR PREP/CT
L57          276 SEA ABB=ON  HAIR PRODUCTS/CT OR HAIR MOUSSES/CT OR HAIR
                 SPRAYS/CT OR HAIR SETTING/CT
                 E MOUSSE/CT
L58          105 SEA ABB=ON  MOUSSES/CT
                 E A/CT
                 E COSMETIC/CT
L59         8317 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETICS/CT
L60         1090 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETIC PRODUCTS/CT OR COSMETIC USE#/CT
                 E SKIN/CT
L61         3075 SEA ABB=ON  SKIN CARE/CT OR SKIN CARE PRODUCTS/CT
                 E MAKEUP/CT
                 E EYESHADOW/CT
                 E EYE SHADOW/CT
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L62          61 SEA ABB=ON  EYE SHADOWS/CT
                E LIPSTICK/CT
L63         289 SEA ABB=ON  LIPSTICKS/CT
L64          14 SEA ABB=ON  (L53 OR L54) AND (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60
                OR L61 OR L62 OR L63)
L65         561 SEA ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L66           1 SEA ABB=ON  (L53 OR L54) AND (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60
                OR L61 OR L62 OR L63) AND L65
                D TRIAL
                D KWIC
L67         161 SEA ABB=ON  ALGA# OR MICROALGA#
L68           1 SEA ABB=ON  L67 AND L65 AND (L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60
                OR L61 OR L62 OR L63)
                D TRIAL
                D TRIAL L64 1-14
L69        1393 SEA ABB=ON  PROTEINS/CT
L70           2 SEA ABB=ON  L64 AND L69
L71          71 SEA ABB=ON  ALGAE DERIVATIVES/CT
L72           6 SEA ABB=ON  L64 AND L71

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:55:01 ON 06 FEB 2006
L73          56 SEA ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L74        2032 SEA ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L75       10897 SEA ABB=ON  ALGA# OR MICROALGA#
L76        2230 SEA ABB=ON  CHLORELLA OR PORPHYRA OR SPIRULINA
L77         437 SEA ABB=ON  WAKAME OR ((UNDARIA OR UNDINA OR ULOPTERYX)(A)
                PINNATIFIDA) OR SEA MUSTARD
L78       95053 SEA ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L79       80034 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETIC# OR SHAMPOO? OR MOUSSE? OR SKIN(2A)(CREAM
                OR LOTION OR CARE)
L80           3 SEA ABB=ON  L73 AND L74
                D TRIAL 1-3

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:57:12 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:02:27 ON 06 FEB 2006
                E A61K007/IC
L81       76258 SEA ABB=ON  A61K007/IC OR A61K008/IC
L82           4 SEA ABB=ON  (L73 OR L74) AND (L76 OR L77)
L83         250 SEA ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77) AND (L79 OR L81)
L84          29 SEA ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77) AND (L79 OR L81) AND L78
L85      179526 SEA ABB=ON  PROTEIN# OR PEPTIDE#
L86        5665 SEA ABB=ON  L78(8A)L85
L87          13 SEA ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77) AND (L79 OR L81) AND L86
                D TRIAL 1-4
                E B04/DC
                E B/DC
L88         999 SEA ABB=ON  A61K036-02/IC OR A61K035-80/IC
L89           4 SEA ABB=ON  (L76 OR L77) AND (L79 OR L81) AND L86 AND L88
L90           9 SEA ABB=ON  L87 NOT L89
                D TRIAL 1-9
L91          64 SEA ABB=ON  SOY(W)L85(W)L78
L92          12 SEA ABB=ON  L87 NOT L91

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:08:51 ON 06 FEB 2006
L93         108 SEA ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L94        3213 SEA ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
L95       31202 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETICS+NT/CT
L96       20852 SEA ABB=ON  ALGAE+NT/CT
L97          12 SEA ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT
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L98        1546 SEA ABB=ON  CHLORELLA+NT/CT
L99           9 SEA ABB=ON  UNDARIA/CT
L100        517 SEA ABB=ON  SPIRULINA
L101          0 SEA ABB=ON  (L93 AND L94) OR ((L93 OR L94) AND L95 AND L96)
L102          0 SEA ABB=ON  L95 AND (L97 OR L98 OR L99 OR L100)
L103         40 SEA ABB=ON  L95 AND L96
L104     113528 SEA ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L105          1 SEA ABB=ON  L95 AND L96 AND L104
                D TRIAL
                D QUE
                D KWIC
                D TRIAL L103 1-10
                D QUE
                D QUE L103
L106       2209 SEA ABB=ON  L96(L)DE/CT
L107         28 SEA ABB=ON  L95 AND L96 NOT L106
                D TRIAL 14-28
                D TRIAL 1-13
L108      44195 SEA ABB=ON  ULTRAVIOLET RAYS/CT
L109          5 SEA ABB=ON  L107 AND L108

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:18:06 ON 06 FEB 2006
L110         98 SEA ABB=ON  HAGINO H?/AU
L111       2459 SEA ABB=ON  SAITO M?/AU
                E COSMETIC+ALL/CT
L112      14881 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETIC+NT/CT
                E PORPHYRA/CT
L113         14 SEA ABB=ON  PORPHYRA/CT OR PORPHYRA HAITANENSIS/CT OR PORPHYRA
                LEUCOSTICTA/CT
L114          4 SEA ABB=ON  PORPHYRA PURPUREA/CT OR PORPHYRA UMBILICALIS/CT
                E WAKAME/CT
                E E3+ALL
L115          8 SEA ABB=ON  UNDARIA/CT
                E CHLORELLA/CT
                E E3+ALL
L116       1216 SEA ABB=ON  CHLORELLA+NT/CT
                E SPIRULINA/CT
                E E3+ALL
L117        243 SEA ABB=ON  SPIRULINA+NT/CT
                E ALGAE+ALL/CT
                E E2+ALL
L118      16543 SEA ABB=ON  ALGA+NT/CT
L119          7 SEA ABB=ON  (L110 AND L111) OR ((L110 OR L111) AND (L112 OR
                L113 OR L114 OR L115 OR L116 OR L117 OR L118))
L120          0 SEA ABB=ON  (L110 AND L111) OR ((L110 OR L111) AND L112 AND
                (L113 OR L114 OR L115 OR L116 OR L117 OR L118))
                D TRIAL L119 1-3
L121         28 SEA ABB=ON  L112 AND (L113 OR L114 OR L115 OR L116 OR L117 OR
                L118)
                D TRIAL 1-28
L122       3364 SEA ABB=ON  ECOTOXICITY/CT
L123         26 SEA ABB=ON  L121 NOT L122
L124      97670 SEA ABB=ON  HYDROLY?
L125          0 SEA ABB=ON  L123 AND L124
L126          2 SEA ABB=ON  (L113 OR L114 OR L115 OR L116 OR L117) AND L112
                D TRIAL 1-2
L127       7540 SEA ABB=ON  ALGA/CT OR MICROALGA/CT
L128       3753 SEA ABB=ON  L127/MAJ
L129          2 SEA ABB=ON  L112/MAJ AND L128
L130          5 SEA ABB=ON  L112 AND L128
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             D TRIAL 1-5
L131      5190 SEA ABB=ON  COSMETIC/CT
L132         4 SEA ABB=ON  L128 AND L131

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:29:29 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:31:01 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L15
             D QUE L16
             D QUE L17
L133         7 SEA ABB=ON  (L15 OR L16 OR L17)

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:31:03 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L39
             D QUE L40

     FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 13:31:04 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L55

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:31:05 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L80
             D QUE L84
L134        31 SEA ABB=ON  L80 OR L84

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:31:08 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L101

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:31:09 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L120

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:33:15 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L15
             D QUE L16
             D QUE L17
L135         7 SEA ABB=ON  (L15 OR L16 OR L17)

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:33:18 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L39
             D QUE L40

     FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 13:33:18 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L55

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:33:20 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L80
             D QUE L82
L136         4 SEA ABB=ON  L80 OR L82

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:33:23 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L101

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:33:23 ON 06 FEB 2006
             D QUE L120

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:33:33 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:34:14 ON 06 FEB 2006
L137         8 DUP REM L135 L39 L136 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                   ANSWERS '1-7' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                   ANSWER '8' FROM FILE BIOSIS
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Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 2-2518

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                D IBIB ED ABS HITIND 1-7
                D IALL 8

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:34:36 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:36:05 ON 06 FEB 2006
                D QUE L23
                D QUE L26
L138          15 SEA ABB=ON  (L23 OR L26) NOT L135

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:36:07 ON 06 FEB 2006
                D QUE L45
                D QUE L50
L139           7 SEA ABB=ON  L50 NOT L39

     FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 13:36:08 ON 06 FEB 2006
                D QUE L66
                D QUE L68
                D QUE L70
                D QUE L72
L140           8 SEA ABB=ON  L66 OR L68 OR L70 OR L72

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:36:10 ON 06 FEB 2006
                D QUE L92
L141          10 SEA ABB=ON  L92 NOT L136

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:36:13 ON 06 FEB 2006
                D QUE L102
                D QUE L109

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:36:14 ON 06 FEB 2006
                D QUE L126
                D QUE L125
                D QUE L132
L142           6 SEA ABB=ON  (L126 OR L132)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:36:22 ON 06 FEB 2006

     FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, KOSMET, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT
     13:37:37 ON 06 FEB 2006
L143          48 DUP REM L109 L138 L140 L139 L142 L141 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                     ANSWERS '1-5' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                     ANSWERS '6-20' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                     ANSWERS '21-28' FROM FILE KOSMET
                     ANSWERS '29-35' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                     ANSWERS '36-41' FROM FILE EMBASE
                     ANSWERS '42-48' FROM FILE WPIDS
                D IALL 1-5
                D IBIB ED ABS HITIND 6-20
                D IALL 21-48

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:38:09 ON 06 FEB 2006

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